The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4839. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Count Walewski Resigns the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif.

Probable Sale of Luxembourg to France.

President Johnson's Letter to the Pope Delivered.

Ex-Gov. Eyre Examined and Acquitted.

FRANCE.

The Presidency of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Saturday, March 30.

Count WALEWSKI has resigned the Presidency of the French Corps Legislatif.

Probable Purchase of Luxembourg.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30—Afternoon.

The early sale of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France by Holland is probable.

ROME.

The President and the Pope.

PARIS, Saturday, March 30.

The American steam sloop-of-war *Canandaigua* has arrived at Civita-Vecchia. Capt. HOPKINS, to whom was intrusted President JOHNSON's letter for delivery to the Pope, subsequently proceeded to Rome and executed his commission.

ENGLAND.

Release of Ex-Gov. Eyre.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30—Afternoon.

Ex-Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica, who was recently arrested, was acquitted, after a short examination.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30—Noon.

American Securities are in request, and open at a considerable advance.

The following are the quotations:

Illinois Central Shares......79¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds......75¾
Erie Railway Shares......39½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 30—Noon.

United States Bonds open at 78⅜ for the issue of 1862 coupon. A dispatch from Paris states that the United States Bonds in that city are unchanged in price, sales being made to-day at 84⅝.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30—Noon.

Consols are steady at 91¼ for money.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30—Evening.

Consols for Money......91¼
Erie Railway Shares......39½
Illinois Central Shares......79
United States Five-twenty Bonds......75¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 30—P. M.

United States Five-twenties closed at 78⅜.

PARIS, Saturday, March 30—P. M.

United States Five-twenty bonds, 84⅝.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 30—Noon.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady, and at the opening prices were unchanged. The sales to-day will probably aggregate 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands......13¼d.
Middling Orleans......13½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally without change; Corn, however, has taken an upward turn, and is quoted to-day 6d. higher. The following are the quotations: Flour, 28s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western; Wheat, 13s. 3d. ₱ cental for Milwaukee Red and Amber, and 13s. 6d. for California White. Corn, 39s. 3d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined considerably, and is now quoted at 76s. ₱ bbl. Beef has declined to 124s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon 49s. Cheese 60s. Lard 50s.

PRODUCE—The Produce market generally is quiet. Spirits Petroleum 11d.; Common Resin 8s. 9d.; Refined Petroleum 1s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine advanced 3d., sales at 37s. 3d.; Cloverseed 54s.: Pot Ashes 34s.; Scotch Pig Iron declined 6d., sales at 51s. 6d.; Tallow 44s. 6d.; Linseed Oil £39; Linseed Cakes £10; Calcutta Linseed 66s. ₱ cwt.; Whale Oil £41 ₱ ton; Fine Resin advanced 1s., sales at 17s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 30—2 P. M.

Since the opening the Cotton market has become quite dull, and prices have fallen of fully ⅛d. for Middling Uplands, and is now quoted at 13d. Other articles are quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 30—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, sales of No. 1 Red at 13s. 3d.; Flour, 28s. 9d.; Corn, 39s. 6d.@40s.; Barley, 4s. 6d.: White California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 76s.; Beef, 124s. 6d.; Bacon, 49s.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 50s.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.; Common Resin, 8s. 9d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d. Clover Seed, 54s.; Pot Ashes, 34s.; Scotch Pig Iron, 51s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes, £10; Calcutta Linseed, 66s.; Whale Oil, £41.; Fine Resin, 17s.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, March 30—Afternoon.

The steamship *Teutonia*, which left New-York on the 16th of March, arrived at this port at noon today. After landing London passengers, the *Teutonia* proceeded to Hamburg.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30—8 P. M.

The freight steamship *William Penn*, from New-York, March 16, arrived here this evening.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 30—Afternoon.

Information has been received that the *J. B. Curtis* was abandoned at sea on the 21st of February. No further particulars have been received.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 15, 1867.

The reports about an understanding between Russia, and France and England, on the Eastern question, are put out by the Governments themselves in order to deceive the public, and are not true. The question cannot be and will not be amicably settled, because the principal party, Russia, does not desire that kind of settlement. France desires the day of the conflict postponed, for many reasons, and she is now relying as much upon her formidable new army law as upon the Exhibition, to bring about a postponement. Russia, on her side, appears to prefer not to wait till the new army scheme comes into operation.

Yesterday M. THIERS made his grand attack on the Government in a speech occupying the whole afternoon sitting of the Chamber. Such was the anxiety to hear him that people commenced collecting in the *queue* outside the gates at 9 o'clock the evening previous, thus remaining out in the open air on the river bank the whole of an inclement, cold night, and all next day till 2 o'clock in the afternoon! Most of the places in the line, however, were held by poor men, who sold their right to ladies and gentlemen for all prices up to 150 francs! The tribune for the public only holds two or three dozen people, and they are admitted here as in theatres, by forming in a line as they arrive two deep, under the direction of the inevitable *Sergeant-de-ville*. When a man sells his place he steps out of line, and his buyer steps in, the rest respecting this singular kind of traffic. The custom has became so general and their right of holding a place in a *queue* is so respected, that a man may even send his servant to hold an advanced place for him till he arrives—which comes very near being an abuse of the curious custom.

The speech of the former Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE was one of those finished oratorical efforts for which he is now so celebrated. The first column of the speech is a preface, the next two are a historical review of the combinations and recombinations which have taken place in Europe since the days of CHARLEMAGNE, and the rest of it, embracing many other columns, is an indictment, in regular form, of the exterior policy and acts of the present Government, and of which the policy toward Prussia forms the burden. M. THIERS is the enemy of the modern idea, as he calls it, of nationalities, and he opposes the pretended doctrine of the Bonapartes, that nations speaking the same language ought to be agglomerated. The doctrine is, at least in his opinion, opposed to all the best interests of France. M. GARNIER, PAGES and other prominent members of the opposition are to follow M. THIERS to-day, but they will assault the Government from quite another standpoint. Of interior and exterior faults the Government have about as heavy a load as they can carry, and the opposition have thus a wide field for operations. If the election of 1869 was not so far off the Government would receive a shock at the polls that would enlighten them considerably on the extent and gravity of these faults.

In the debate in the Senate on the bill to give that body a sort of control over the acts of the Corps Legislatif, the whole subject of Parliamentary institutions was passed in review, and some queer things were said about the English and American systems. We saw in that debate how useless it is for men of intellect, talking to men of intellect, to try to talk around a fact and avoid looking it in the face; how easy it is to say handsome things, to become even oratorical, and yet convince nobody, and yet leave things just where they were. For example, the Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE, in a brilliant speech, which was a pleasure to listen to, attempted to prove, so as to suit a case there is no hope of altering, that the best liberty is that which is allied to authority; in other words, that the Chief of State must be powerful in order to afford liberty! This, he said, was neither English nor American, but French liberty—a kind of liberty he is welcome to, but which will hardly suit any one else. The fact is, the Bonapartists have no confidence in anything but despotism and the army, and all their talk about reform is but empty sound.

Mr. SEWARD's correspondence with Mr. MOTLEY has touched the sensibilities of more than one American citizen, as may be seen by the following advertisement, which appeared yesterday morning in *Galignani's Messenger*, of this city:

A CARD.—In response to numerous inquiries, I state that GEO. W. MCCRACKEN, author of the letter against Minister MOTLEY and other American representatives in Europe, is neither related or known to the undersigned.—JOHN MCCRACKEN, of New-Haven, Conn., San Francisco, Cal., and New-York City; for ten years past resident at Munich and other European capitals.
NICE, March 1, 1867.

Where is the real MCCRACKEN? Let us hear from him. The McCracken question threatens to become a historical event.

I have seen letters from different parts of the world, asking if it be not too late to obtain rooms at Paris for the Exhibition? Too late! Every second door in Paris has a bill on it indicating rooms to let, the hotel keepers are complaining at the emptiness of their houses, and the advertising columns of the papers never contained half as many announcements of "apartments to let" as now. The prices have been put up, but in two months from now, when it is found how easy Paris will hold all that come, the price will go down again and people will resume their ordinary senses and their ordinary way of doing business.

The first representation of a new grand opera from the pen of a man of VERDI's calibre is an event in the artistic world, and such the first representation of "Don Carlos" has been. Everybody of the fashionable world, "*la cour et la ville*," was present at the grand opera on this occasion, and everybody came away, it appears, not enthusiastic, but yet well pleased. These terms give you in fact, a very fair estimate of the general judgment passed on the new opera. It will, however, undoubtedly improve, like good wine, with age.

It is astonishing how many ways a man may distinguish himself—what a variety of biographies dying men leave behind. The Marquis DU HALLAY-COETQUEN, who has just died at Paris, leaves behind him a reputation as an umpire in affairs of honor which will make him quoted in the world of chivalry to the latest period. All disputed points of honor were referred to him, and in many duels he was called to be present, to decide when to stop and when not to.

The Count DE LAURISTON, in his two famous *duels à mort*, about five years ago, with the young Marquis DE GALLIFFET, had the Marquis DU HALLAY present to decide on disputed points; and M. DE LAURISTON himself died yesterday, like the other, of apoplexy. M. DE LAURISTON, son of the Marquis and Marshal LAURISTON, was held on the baptismal fountain at the Tuileries by the first Emperor.

The bills prepared by the Government for regulating the Press and public meetings have been published, and one has trouble in understanding how at this late day, and in enlightened and democratic France, the people will stand such laws. One could understand them at the heels of a revolution, but at a time when the country is at profound peace, and when most of the surrounding nations are enjoying liberty and the blessings of liberal institutions, the thing is incomprehensible. After reading these bills you will find, with everybody else, that the Emperor's magnificent words about "crowning the edifice" is all empty sound. A very high tariff on any kind of goods amounts to a prohibition, and so an immense number of restrictions and embarrassments thrown around the exercise of a right paralyzes and "prohibits" its enjoyment. For a country which gives laws, and art and science to surrounding nations, and which is full to overflowing of those grand ideas of liberty and independence which make the world move elsewhere, the promulgation of such laws as those which follow is a disgrace to the country and to the epoch in which we live. It is something more than a disgrace, it is an absurdity. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

If there were any vitality in the Fenian rising of Ash-Wednesday, a long easterly storm, drenching rain, driving sleet and heavy snows have frozen it out. Never was there a worse time for an outbreak. The stars in their courses have fought against them. In vain have the Fenian leaders tried to bring out the peasantry. They hovered over their fragrant turf fires, blazing up the chimneys of their mud-walled, thatch-covered cottages. It was enough better than mountain and moor in such weather, and running from, or even fighting with, soldiers and police. Except those engaged in the organization, and under the actual control of the leaders, very few have turned out. Some in the country districts were threatened with being shot, and forced into the rebel ranks. But nothing has been done. One or two police barracks captured, two or three houses wrecked, a few policemen and civilians wounded, a physician killed by accident—these are the successes of the insurrection. There has been considerable alarm. The rich people in the country have fled to the towns for protection. Business has been suspended—confidence is destroyed—the confidence of security and peace. But the rising has failed—failed to call out the farmers, the peasantry, even the laborers. The bands are scattered—many of the leaders and others are in prison—the rest are hunted like wild beasts. Martial law will not be declared, for it is not needed, but special Commissions are to be held in Dublin, Cork and Limerick, to try the prisoners; all taken in arms having been committed for high treason—not as in the previous cases for prison felony.

SAVAGE ON THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

There is a loud and earnest demand for justice on the American-Irish leaders. They, at least, it is said, deserve no mercy. Treat them as LOPEZ and WALKER were treated in Cuba and Honduras. "The utmost rigor of the law will, with universal approbation, be exerted against the American adventurers who have undertaken the guidance of the rebellion," says the *Saturday Review*. But why in this case more than in Canada? Ireland has wrongs; Ireland is discontented; if there is any excuse for revolutionary action it is surely to be found in Ireland, rather than in Canada. But all classes of Englishmen, however else they may differ, are agreed, we are assured, in this: That Ireland never shall under any pretext become the possession of a foreign enemy. To prevent such a misfortune "England would submit to a tax of half her valuation, and, in spite of habits and prejudices, unanimously applaud a conscription."

SENSATION REPORTS.

You have had, I doubt not, alarming telegrams. The papers here issue portentous posters, but the news falls somewhat short of the sensation headings. They have found arms in Belfast. Arrests have been made in Dublin. There have been frightful rumors of another and more general rising, and this time the streets of Dublin and not the suburbs, were to be the scene of conflict. Mr. JAMES STEVENS, late Head Center, is said to be staying at a small hotel in Paris, with some United States officers on leave. It is not supposed that he is connected with the *émeute* in Ireland, but that he is about to settle in France. There are alarming telegrams from Cork, where arms are found and head-centers arrested. Bodies of Fenians are seen at a distance on the mountains; but the flying columns of troops never so much as get a sight at them. I judge that there were a week ago five or six thousand men gathered in various bands, and that a week of cold and wet weather has left, possibly, five or six hundred, wandering about in small parties, sheltered by the peasantry, and doing their best to avoid capture. Every leader or suspected leader is taken prisoner, as soon as he can be caught, and the poor starved and frozen fugitives will soon disappear.

NOBODY HURT.

I cannot remember that up to this time a single soldier has been killed, or even wounded, though many have got very tired, cold, wet and hungry chasing Fenians over Irish mountains. The quantities of arms taken or discovered must have been a long time collecting, and are hidden in all sorts of queer places. Among the rest are stacks of the famous pikes we have heard so much of; but has anybody ever heard of one of them that has crossed a bayonet in a charge, or resisted a charge of cavalry, or done any sort of execution? I have not. Bows and arrows would be quite as useful. I am sick and tired of the whole affair.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The Reform Question in England is in a very curious position. The reformed Tory Cabinet will bring in its bill in a few days, but it is universally believed that it will go at once to the demand of Mr. BRIGHT for household suffrage, with some plan, difficult to find, for preventing the upper classes being swamped by the lower. One method that meets with considerable favor is to allow voters, where more than one member is elected in the same district, to give them two, three or four votes for only one of the candidates. This would secure some represention for the minority. But all such plans are of doubtful success. Gen. PEEL, brother of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, left the Ministry because he believed no such security could be relied upon. The current sets toward universal unrestricted suffrage so strongly that the *Times*, which a few months ago seemed a sort of organ of Mr. LOWE, is now the advocate of the measure of Mr. BRIGHT. The Conservatives to-day are ready to go farther than the Liberals of a year ago, and Mr. GLADSTONE cannot oppose the bill about to be introduced by Mr. DISRAELI, except upon the ground that it goes too far in a radical or democratic direction. But, in truth, household suffrage is fully as favorable to the Conservatives as to the Liberals. The masses of the English people have always been inclined to Toryism. Their heroes are nearly all Tories, and Tory statesmen have not wanted for popular support. In the war of the American Revolution, and the wars against NAPOLEON, it was a Whig or Liberal minority which opposed the Tory Government. The American war for four years was generally popular. The French war was steadfastly supported by the nation, at the expense of immense sacrifices.

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE.

Household suffrage, you are to observe, does not include the bulk of the laboring population. Neither Mr. BRIGHT nor Mr. DISRAELI propose to give votes to the agricultural laborers of England. The London *Economist* says, "the most ignorant and uneducated classes in England are, in the main, Anti-Liberal, as in France." Were the agricultural laborers to vote, they would go to the polls with their landlords, and the highest bribe would be a new jacket or a pair of corduroys. Without universal education, and a vast moral and physical improvement, universal suffrage would only be adding to the present enormous power of the aristocracies of birth and money. No great proprietor would have men upon his lands who would vote against his interests. The great employers of labor would naturally be governed by the same policy. The few independent voters would be overborne and driven from the field by the masses of ignorant and venal citizens exercising the right of suffrage, and strengthening the power of those who are already sufficiently powerful. The idea that an English, Scotch or Irish agricultural laborer, cotter or peasant would vote against his landlord, the chief of his clan, the head of his house, is ridiculous. When a man owns the land he lives on, and owes allegiance only to the laws, he may be an independent voter. In the large towns, and what are called burroughs, an approach to universal suffrage may have the effect of driving the higher classes from the polls and from politics, and introducing an element of demagougism into Parliament not favorable to a high civilization.

RITUALISM.

The prosecutions for the suppression of ritualism have been so strongly urged upon the Bishops that some have been, or soon will be commenced. Their lordships do not like the prospect. The worry is certain—the success very doubtful. The Ritualists are ready for this sort of martyrdom, and zealous laymen stand ready to furnish the funds. It will take years to get to the end of the first case, and before that is done half England may be converted. One London clergyman has been presented for having "two candlesticks on his communion table without a faculty." They replace an old pair that had been there since the dark ages when candles were required, as they still are on dark days, and the congregation likes the look of them.

The Earl of Shaftsbury, however, has taken the bull by the horns, and introduced a bill into the House of Lords making it penal for a clergyman to wear anything but a surplice. It is not likely that such a bill will pass. A majority of the House of Commons is in favor of some degree of religious liberty, and it is too late for the Parliament of England to legislate on millenary, or dictate to clergymen of any faith the cut or color of their garments. The Bishops are opposed to any such interference; they know that such a law could never be enforced, and would only multiply their tribulations, and they heartily wish that Earl SHAFTSBURY, though he made half of them, would not make or muddle any further.

The Pan Anglican Synod, or General Anglican Council, has really been summoned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. All the Anglican Bishops in the world are invited to Lambeth Palace Sept. 14, and about 100 are expected. As there are only twenty-six Bishops in England, the American and colonial Prelates can easily outvote them. The Irish Bishops will have a chance to put in a plea for the continuance of their Establishment, which is one of the most remarkable in the world. There are three or four Sees in Ireland where the members of the Establishment amount to barely two per cent. of the population, or an average of twelve persons in a parish—the most expensive congregations, the most costly set of Christians in the world. What would English Churchmen say if any other religion were imposed by law upon any country for the benefit of two in a hundred of its population. The whole world, in its entire history, cannot show so scandalous an usurpation.

MIDNIGHT MEETINGS.

What is called the Midnight Meeting Movement has just held its anniversary, under the presidency of an officer of the royal navy. Out of 40,000 unfortunate women in London, 2,000 have been induced, during the past year, to attend midnight meetings, take a cup of tea and be talked to. Of these or others 411 have been rescued from their evil ways, 232 of whom had obtained situations and 69 had been restored to their friends. These statistics show a remarkably kind and charitable feeling in the people of this country, very different from that which exists in Ireland, and I believe also in America. But it must be remembered that toleration in the lower classes in England is a habit and a necessity. A few days ago an advertisement appeared in a morning paper for a well-educated single wet nurse, who could also take the place of governess. When illegitimate births in the rural districts are as high as one in eight the lines cannot be drawn very strictly. The midnight meetings and similar efforts do not diminish vice, but they help some to escape its consequences.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

After a long debate in the House last night, a resolution was carried by one vote that flogging in the army should be dispensed with in time of peace. In 1863, 518 men received 23,668 lashes; in 1864, 528 men received 25,638 lashes; in 1865, 441 men received 22,275 lashes with the cat. The speakers in favor of the resolution cited the fact that flogging did not exist in the armies of France, Prussia or America, and no armies were better disciplined or more successful. It existed in the armies of Russia, and to some extent in those of Austria, and these had been beaten. The abolition of flogging in all cases would do more than anything to give the army recruits who would never need such punishment. Hitherto recruitment has been a trap, and the cat a terrible means to prevent desertion. But flogging has within a few years past been reintroduced in England as a mode of punishment for ordinary crime. This week a boy sentenced to be flogged by a Magistrate hanged himself before the sentence could be carried into execution. There are only two classes of crimes for which the cat seems to me a proper punishment—robberies with wanton violence and wife-beating.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTING's battery gun, used in the American army, has been tried at Shoeburyness against the Armstrong breech-loader, which the English officers prefer as nearly as rapid and more effective. The Armstrong throws shell and cannister, is more simple and sufficiently fast. A new armor plate, composed of layers of iron and steel welded together, is considered a decided improvement. There is some apprehension that if a were was to burst suddenly, as wars are now apt to burst, England would be just as awkwardly unprepared as she always has been, and must, therefore, be beaten before she could fairly get to work. But as no enemy is likely to invade England, and as England is not anxious to go to war elsewhere, this may be an idle fear. She knows she cannot defend Canada; she is afraid she could not defend India, but hopes it will not be necessary. What else is there to defend?

Confederate stock is quoted again, though at rather a low figure. Mrs. FREDERICK PATTISON returns thanks for contributions to a free library for the Confederate colony of Coroni, in Venezuela—"a new home magnanimously granted them by the Venezuelan Government," as if there were no lands in Texas, New-Mexico or California!

A submarine cable, 110 miles in length, has been made here to connect Cuba with Florida; but who knows that it will lie quiet in the Gulf stream?

The funeral of Artemus Ward, on Saturday, was attended by Mr. ADAMS, American Minister, Mr. MORAN, Secretary of Legation, and the American pall-bearers were Major CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Mr. EDWARD CURTISS, Mr. A. CHADBURNE, of California, and Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, of New-York. After the church burial service the large number of English and Americans present assembled in a Dissenting chapel in the cemetery, and a eulogy was given by Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY, a preacher, lecturer, periodical writer and foreign correspondent, and probably the most industrious American in Europe.

Rev. T. L. HARRIS is said to be in London—to have been here for some weeks—but he has remained invisible. His oldest and most attached friends have no idea of his whereabouts, but they await in faith and hope the expected revelation. The "New America" of Mr. DIXON has awakened a new interest in all the spiritual and moral developments of the New World. If President BRIGHAM YOUNG could make it in his way to come to England, he would be a greater lion than GARIBALDI, who is just now quoted below par. If Mr. YOUNG would come and bring his family, I can promise him and them a cordial reception. If his two daughters would take a starring engagement at a London theatre, I can insure them a hearty welcome. There is a surplus female population of over a million here, ready to give Mormonism a candid investigation. Mr. DIXON says it will not do in America, because there is a surplus male population; of course, then, in England, with a still larger surplus female population, it ought to be brilliantly successful. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, March 27.

The last mail brings the intelligence that the Confederation Bill passed the House of Commons on the 8th inst., and the whole of the delegates are now believed to be on their way back to this country. Hon. A. T. GALT and Hon. M. LANGEVIN, having arrived by the *Australasian*. The measure, it is said, would be assented to by Royal Commission, thereby saving time and permitting the proclamation of the new union to take place at as early a period as possible. It is thought that the Governor-General will arrive out in time to select his Ministry and have the elections ordered during the month of May. The Vice-Regal Residence, near Ottawa, is being got ready as speedily as possible, for the reception of the Governor. Speculation is rife as to the choice likely to be made of the new Ministers under Confederation, but the prevailing opinion is that they will be chosen from among the present members, on account of the active part they have taken in bringing about the disunion scheme. Four Lieutenant-Governors will have to be appointed, and the *quid nuncs* are expecting some of our most prominent public men to be chosen. Those are Attorney-General MACDONALD, Dr. TUPPER, Mr. TILLEY, and Judge CARON. Several other names have been mentioned, and it is now said that Mr. ROSE will really be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island. Many and important changes will be made when the new Constitution is put into effect, and the whole political structure of the Dominion will be removed, but only to be renewed in a new form, differing merely in names. The old politicians who have lived all their lives in a ceaseless round of political excitement, have gone to work in good earnest, fully determined to maintain the reputation they have borne, and they are now as busy at it as is possible for them to be at mischief-making, for they evidently mean war in the coming elections. There seems to be no intention of waiting for the Proclamation of the Union; it is enough for the regular-going politicians to know that the elections are not far distant, and they are preparing for them with great earnestness.

THAT FENIAN SPY.

The Government detectives appear to have exceeded their duty in capturing one KENNEDY, at Suspension Bridge, and accusing him of being a Fenian spy. It is quite true that certain documents were found upon his person containing lists of the jurors, or some of them, before whom his son, OWEN KENNEDY, was tried and convicted; it is also true that he had the names of both counsel and witnesses, but he had them for the purpose of being used in the endeavor to obtain the release of his son from the Penitentiary. He lies in jail here awaiting an examination, and it is believed that he will be fully able to establish his innocence of any intention of playing the spy. The detectives are certainly very zealous in their duty, but were apparently a little too much so in this instance. The man was dogged all the way from this city to the frontier, he being then on his way home. At Hamilton he was seen walking moodily about the platform, as he might well do under the circumstances, and was put down at once as a suspicious-looking character, although he had given no reason to be suspected as a spy. When he took the train for the East he was closely watched until the train started, and then was pounced upon by two detectives, who had him searched, and, on arriving at the Bridge, he was booked for Toronto direct, but remained over Sunday, and on Monday reached here before noon. The case is said to be very clearly in KENNEDY's favor, and there is but little doubt that an examination will bring him out scatheless. The case of KENNEDY the younger excited a good deal of commiseration, and it is thought that a petition for clemency may have some effect.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE.

One of the county Judges here has given a decision in a case of much importance to the traveling community, and which will certainly settle the point as to using a railway ticket. A Mr. DAVIS had occasion to travel on the Great Western Railway to Hamilton; he purchased a ticket to return, but did not leave on the same day the ticket was bought, which bore a date on the face of it. The next day he took the train, but the conductor refused to take the ticket, and demanded another fare. He did this because the ticket said "good only for the day on which it is issued." Mr. DAVIS declined paying a second time, and during the dispute, assaulted the conductor, and was next day taken before the Police Magistrate of Hamilton, by whom he was fined $10. He appealed against the decision, and the case was heard in the county Court of the said city. The Judge charged the jury to quash the conviction, which they did, on the ground of the Judge ruling that *no matter when a railway ticket is dated, it is good until used.* Hitherto railroad companies in this Province have been in the habit of refusing tickets not used on the day they were dated, and collecting another fare; but it is not probable any of them will venture to do so in the future. The Great Western Company went so far at one time as to refuse tickets bought in Buffalo and New-York for a through trip which had been disposed of by the original holders, and many a passenger was put off the trains on that account. Returning sense convinced them of their error, and they were obliged in some cases to compromise with parties whom the conductors had put off the trains. One party received $800 for being put off a train for not coming straight through on a ticket purchased in Chicago. Such high-handed proceedings are going out of practice.

A CHARGE OF LITERARY PIRACY.

The publishers of the Montreal *Gazette* have preferred a charge of piracy against Mr. Commissioner DERBY, whose admirable report on the trade of Canada and the United States was not long since submitted to Congress and published in the columns of the *Times*. That report contained an excellent *résumé* of the Canadian trade, and an array of figures which every one must have been aware Mr. DERBY would have to obtain in the best way he could. All publications on the trade of the province were open to him, and of those he seems to have availed himself. The *Gazette*, however, charges that Mr. DERBY took his figures from the *Year Book*, a publication recently issued by the proprietors of the *Gazette*. Supposing he did, it would be difficult to understand who has really been guilty of piracy, the publishers of the *Year Book* or Mr. DERBY, for it is evident that the figures were obtained from official sources, without any acknowledgment or remuneration for the same. The publishers got the figures by employing a gentleman who is clerk in the statistical department of the Government to edit the *Year Book*, but that does not exonerate them in the least, and Mr. DERBY is no more guilty of piracy than his accusers. He certainly found the tables ready to his hand, and so did the editor of the *Year Book*, the information entitled "political appointments," which he has copied bodily from a Parliamentary Blue-book. Accusations of literary piracy are easily made, but those who prefer them should see that they are innocent themselves. One would have thought Mr. DERBY was rather to be commended than censured for using figures which he knew would be accurate, as they came directly from an official source.

MONTMORENCY FALLS IN WINTER.

Attractive as the Falls of Montmorency are in the Summer, they are doubly so in the Winter, and a far greater number of visitors go to see them during the latter than the former season. Like no other wonder of its kind, the great cataract forms in Winter one of the most attractive objects that is to be met with. The falling spray congeals with the frost, which is more intense there than at Niagara Falls, and in a very short time form a pyramid or cone of ice, nearly the height of the Falls. This cone is formed every Winter, and sometimes there are two. Visitors who go in hundreds from Quebec, for the Falls are within sight of that city, ascend the cone, and, accompanied by a French Canadian guide, take a seat upon a toboggin, and descend with the rapidity of an arrow shot from a bow. This sort of amusement is kept up most of the Winter, and particularly on Sundays. Accidents occasionally happen, but this has been an exceptional Winter, four serious accidents having thus far been recorded. Great danger attends the descent of the cone, if anybody is in the way at the bottom; for the toboggins, or small sleighs, shoot along for a considerable distance after reaching the base. The accidents this Winter have been the breaking of arms and legs. Some Winters ago, when two cones had formed, one of them very small, two different parties started from the top of each, and the toboggins struck as the one from the lower cone was crossing the path of the other, the consequence was the breaking of the right leg of a young lady just at the ankle, which was struck with such violence as to break every bone in it. In spite of the fear of danger, however, great numbers visit the spot, and enjoy themselves, too. Some enterprising individual once hollowed a room in the cone, made a stairway in the ice to the top, and fitted up a bar at the bottom, where he drove a thriving business all Winter. The French Canadians do a profitable business in hiring toboggins and themselves, at the rate of 25 cents a trip.

AN UNPLEASANT STATE OF THINGS.

A disastrous fire which occured at Bothwell, in the coal-oil regions, last week, destroyed the principal business part of the place. The opinion obtains that the fire was the work of an incendiary; and an investigation having been made into the cause by a Coroner's Jury, the following singular verdict was returned: "It is the opinion of the jury that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that the incendiary was influenced by some unscrupulous person or persons unknown to the jury. The jury would most respectfully recommend that the Insurance Companies rebuild with the insurance money, instead of giving it to the policy-holders, as they believe that some of them at least can be put up for less money than they are insured for." This exhibits a state of great insecurity, and is a clear indication that Bothwell is made up of anything but an honest set of people.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The jury in the case of the accident on the Great Western Railway, by which the death of two of the employes on the trains was caused, have given in a verdict slightly censuring the officials of the road. They intimate that if Princeton had been a telegraph station, the "blue line" special and the emigrant train would have been shunted at that station to allow the night mail to pass, and thus have avoided the accident. Railway people are getting careless, but there is an evident desire to bring them to their senses, as is shown by the fact of Judge MONDELET, in Montreal, instructing the Grand Jury at the assizes there to inquire into an accident which occurred at Point St. Charles, and caused the death of an engine-driver. There have been more accidents than usual this Winter on our railways, but the loss of life has not been great. The Legislature will take the matter in hand, and insist upon more care being observed than seems now to be the case.

Probable Disasters at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 30.

The steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, from Havana on the 23d, has arrived. She reports heavy north-east gales. In lat. 31:59, long. 77:53, she passed through large quantities of broken boxes of oranges and ship's plank, and off Cape Henry, 45 miles west, she passed a large number of barrels of whisky and ship's boats filled with water.

Purchase of Water Power at Augusta, Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, March 30.

The Sprague purchase is being consummated to-day the final transfer of the water power, and other property, has been made. The entire amount paid for the property is about $555,000, of which amount the city assumes $250,000, payable mostly in municipal bonds, running 20 years. It is expected that Messrs. SPRAGUE will commence operations immediately.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A gardener of Vienna, (ISERE,) when lately engaged in digging, discovered a Roman tomb, containing the skeleton of a young girl, partly decomposed, as well as some curious objects of jewelry. The most remarkable is a necklace, formed of gold wire articulated in figures of 8, separated from each other by six heads of cornelian, dividing the whole into seven equal parts, with two gold beads pendant in front. Two gold pins were also found, and a fibula for attaching the peplum at the shoulder, made of copper gilt and inlaid with flowers in enamel. There were also five hair-pins, one in bronze and the rest in ivory.

A Florence letter of the 8th says: "One of the oldest and most popular of Anglo-Florentines is on the point of leaving us. CHARLES LEVER, the inexhaustible novelist, the genial humorist, the shrewd satirist, is about to desert to the Austrians. In fact, he has actually gone. Last week he struck his consular flag at Spezzia, where it may have been seen flying any time these last ten years or thereabouts, and he has gone to hoist it in the flourishing seaport city of Trieste. All who know him will rejoice at the promotion for which he has so long waited, but Florence will certainly mourn his loss, which will leave a gap hard to fill in a very large circle of friends and intimates."

A letter from Toulon says: "The terrible effects produced by the submarine torpedoes of Vice-Admiral DE CHABANNES have made known a detail of which we were completely ignorant, but which was known to the Americans during the late war. After the explosion of one of these infernal machines, the men who, not having been instantly killed, strove to save themselves in the midst of the floating wreck of their vessel, had all, without exception, the vertebral column broken by the violence of the concussion. None escaped, and those who had not perished by fire or water succumbed after a few days of dreadful agony."

A horrible suicide is reported from Lerida, in Spain. A short time ago a man was brought into the hospital of that place in a dreadful state of mutilation. It appeared that he had locked himself up in his room, ripped himself open with a knife, and tore out his intestines, cutting them into fragments and throwing them about the room. He then opened the door and called to his wife, whose horror may be easily conceived. At the hospital, being asked his motive for the act, he said he was driven to it by violent pains in the stomach. He lived until the following day.

A young Polish gentleman, BOGUSKI by name, who fought in the Polish insurrection, was wounded, and was afterward admitted into the French Military School at St. Cyr, died there recently of the wound he received. Not only the pupils, but all the officers of the school attended his interment, and the Commander, Gen. DE GONDRECOURT, delivered an eulogistic speech over his grave. All this would not, of course, have been done without the express permission of the French Government, and we may be sure that the Russian Ambassador has reported it to St. Petersburg.

One Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Emperor Napoleon descended to the post of troops on guard, situated in the courtyard of the Palace, and there, sitting down in the canteen, waited patiently until the cooking of the soldiers' soup was terminated. His Majesty then tasted it, and declaring it to be of good quality, had it distributed in the usual way to the men. "Now, gentlemen," he said, in taking his departure, "you can partake of it." This kind and simple act of the Emperor produced the greatest enthusiasm among the men.

The experience of the last campaign has led to the organization of a special corps of railway engineers in the Austrian army. The staff is placed under the orders of a superior officer of the Engineers, at whose disposition a certain number of officers of that service will be placed; these will have to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the technical works on railways, so that, in case of war, they may be able to promptly destroy or reëstablish sections of lines, or to interrupt or restore the transport service, as necessity may require.

The *Athenæum* states that the companion of BUCKLE on his last tour, the friend who gave to the public the account of the historian's last moments, Mr. JOHN J. STUART GLENNIE, is about to publish a volume of mixed epic and rhymed verse as an introduction to a proposed series of plays on the Arthur Legends. The central play is The Quest of the Holy Grail, as a symbol of the search for the reconcilement between the claims of Reason and Faith, Thought and Belief, things with some differences between them now.

The English Society of Apothecaries have closed the portal by which Miss GARRETT, the only English female medical practitioner, has been enabled to enter the profession. The three young ladies, whose success at the preliminary Arts' examination of the Society was lately chronicled, will find it necessary to adopt some other, and as yet undiscovered, mode of obtaining a medical diploma in that country, if indeed there be any such means.

A jeweler in Portsmouth, Eng., has introduced a novelty in ear-rings, with a view of obviating the necessity of piercing, which is objected to by many ladies. The ordinary loop is divided in the centre and acts as a spring, the security being rendered greater by the assistance of a screw, the joint action attaching the ornament to the lobe of the ear in a perfectly safe manner. The invention can be applied to ear-rings made on the ordinary principle.

The French papers tell a good story about VICTOR EMMANUEL. He was driving down to his hunting seat at Mandria, near Turin, on the 6th inst., when his carriage was stopped by footpads, who levied black mail from the Re Galantuomo. He had an escort, but his horses being fast trotters, had left the lumbering cattle of the carbineers a long way behind, and when they came up the gentlemen of the highway had got clear off.

The national Hungarian costume was worn without exception by the members at the meeting of the Diet. A long dark frock coat, more or less embroidered, with tight-fitting pantaloons and high boots, is the costume now universally adopted in Hungary, both for morning and evening dress. Out of doors—in the house all were uncovered—a high cap of lamb's wool, without a shade, is the usual substitute for a hat.

Amongst other marvels to be sent to the Paris Exhibition, Switzerland is about to forward the famous reliquaries given by CHARLEMAGNE to the Abbey of St. Maurice (Valais.) One of them is a large onyx vase, with mythological figures in relief; the other, formed of the precious metals and Arabic enamels, is, according to tradition, a present formerly made to CHARLEMAGNE by the Caliph HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

A letter in the *Courier de l'Algérie* gives some details about a subterraneous fire near the sources of the Ain Baida. A hot smoke issues from an aperture about three feet in diameter, and rises to a height of from fifteen to twenty yards. A stick plunged into the opening is carbonized in a few minutes. This fire is supposed to be the result of the earthquake of January 2.

The Jews of Servia have sent a note to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, England, Austria, Italy, Russia and Turkey, showing the profound misery which they endure from the violation of the international compact to protect them. They claim the equality of civil and political rights, which had been promised them, but which is still obstinately refused.

The largest vessel ever built in Ireland was launched in Belfast on the 9th. The *Istrian* is 401 feet in length, 37 feet in breadth, and 2,900 tons register, or upward of 4,000 tons burden. Although the *Istrian* is the longest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern*, there are several vessels of greater tonnage—the *Istrian* being a comparatively narrow ship.

The first stone of a monument to the memory of the late Cesarewitch has been laid at Nice. It will be raised on the site of the villa inhabited by the Russian imperial family, and where the young Prince died. An immense number of persons were present at the ceremony.

The *Invalide Russe* says that the Emperor ALEXANDER of Russia has sanctioned the decision of the Council of Ministers suppressing dancing bears led about the country by showmen. A period of five years is, however, allowed to individuals exercising that calling to get rid of their animals.

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The death of the Marquis DU HALLEY-COOTQUEN is announced in the French newspapers. He was well known in Parisian society as the greatest of living authorities in matters of duelling. In cases innumerable his judgment was sought, and it was always accepted without appeal.

A letter from Pesth states that the magnates of Hungary intend to convert the traditional present of the kingdom to the Sovereign, on the occasion of his coronation, into a gift which will be of utility to the empire; it is to consist of three iron-cased ships, to be called the *Hungary*, the *Francis Joseph* and the *Elizabeth*.

THE WEST INDIES.

Another Revolution in the Island of Hayti.

Flight of President Geffrard—A French Protectorate.

Arrival of Marshal Bazaine's Fleet at Havana.

Burning of the Brooks Plantation in Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 23, 1867.

The long-expected revolutionary outbreak has at last taken place in Hayti, and the efforts of the insurgents have been crowned with success. The City of Port-au-Prince is in their hands, and the people are giving in their adhesion to the new Government. After several days fighting in the vicinity of the Capital, nearly all of GEFFRARD's troops went over to the enemy, and President GEFFRARD himself was compelled to take refuge on board of a French man-of-war, which at last accounts was carrying him and some of his officers to Jamaica. No particulars, excepting those contained in a telegraph dispatch from Santiago de Cuba have been received here and thousands of rumors regarding this event are in circulation. Several French men-of-war, belonging to the late Mexican Blockading Squadron, will stop at Hayti and enforce the French claims against the Republic, and perhaps try to gain possession of the Island by some diplomatic trick under the guise of a French protectorate, which is ardently desired by a certain party in Hayti, who are tired of these continual revolutions and disturbances of the public peace, leading a life of continual apprehension, and without security to persons or property.

The French iron-clad squadron, with Marshal BAZAINE on board, under command of Admiral LEBLANC, arrived here on the 21st. The squadron consists of the line-of-battle ship *Souverain*, frigates *Magellen*, *Brandon* and *Megore*. The vessels will remain here a few days, and if the revolution in Hayti does not interfere with their movements, will leave at once for France.

Ex-Captain-General DULCE arrived yesterday by the Spanish mail steamer. His wedding with the widowed Countess of Santo Venia is expected to take place in the Cathedral to-morrow morning.

Music has charms, and is sometimes as alluring as to entice the performers and audience to join in a grand chorus, and perhaps go traveling together. Three young Cubans, somewhat elated by their visit to the opera, exercised their vocal powers in singing the Marsellaise Hymn in the streets. Had they sung a church hymn they would have been arrested for mocking religion; but being a political one, they were placed in durance vile for expressing revolutionary sentiments. Speaking of prisoners, the visit of our Governor, accompanied by his aids, may be mentioned. At midnight on the 21st he, unannounced, made his appearance at the general prison, and after inspecting the wards, ordered several prisoners to be placed in dungeons, from which they were released on the following morning. The cause is unknown, but it is supposed that the authorities had received notice of an intended escape, the keeper of the prison having been removed a few days previous.

A fusion of the Habana and Bahia Railroads has been effected, and in future the Habana Road will only attend to the business of the interior, compelling the public to travel by the Regla route. This will be a great saving to both companies, but the public will not derive any benefit from it, as it does away with the opposition and the consequent cheap fares. We are trying to rival the cities in the United States by imposing very heavy municipal taxes, and spending the money freely. The revenue last year amounted to only $294,654, which has been increased this year to $750,000, almost trebling the quantity.

This is the first fair day we have had for a week, but the mud in the streets is sufficient to discourage pedestrians. Business is very dull and no chance for an improvement. Markets—Sugar still on the decline and everybody who has any ready cash is dabbling in speculation. No. 12 has been selling as low as 6 reals to-day, and holders are compelled to sell at ruinous sacrifices to meet their obligations. Exchange very low and falling. Sterlings selling at 6s. to 7½s. premium. Currency bills on the United States, 60 days sight, 32 per cent. discount.; francs 5 to 6 per cent. discount.

The steamer *Eagle*, from New-York, arrived yesterday evening, having been detained by the snow-storm over 24 hours, when leaving New-York.

The plantation of BROOK & BROTHERS, near Santiago de Cuba, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, causing the loss of the entire crop, amounting to 1,000 hogsheads of sugar. QUASIMODO.

The Outrages in Schuylkill County, Penn.

A letter from Harrisburgh, Penn., to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated March 27, says that neither branch of the Legislature has yet taken definite action in regard to the outrages in Schuylkill County, but there appears to be a general feeling among the Senators and Representatives in favor of enacting some law or laws which will give better protection to life and property in that county. The following is a copy of the message sent to the Legislature by Gov. GEARY:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, March 21, 1867.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I have been waited upon this afternoon by a large delegation of respectable citizens of Schuylkill County, who have come here, in pursuance to instructions contained in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting held in Pottsville last evening, for the purpose of obtaining legislation which will terminate the scenes of murder and outrage which are now shocking the community with their criminal excesses. In obedience to their request, and in accordance with my own wishes, I call your attention to the resolutions passed at the meeting last evening, a copy of which is transmitted, and urge upon you the necessity and importance of immediate action. The petitioners simply ask at your hands protection for their persons and their property—a right which should be willingly and promptly granted before the soil of their county is again reddened with the blood of peaceable and inoffensive residents.

During the last three or four years nearly fifty murders have been committed in Schuylkill County, and the murderer in almost every instance was allowed to escape, almost entirely from the fear of the citizens to take any action toward the detection and conviction of the criminal. The people of that section, as of all others of this Commonwealth, should and must be protected by the authorities of the State, and I respectfully urge you to listen to the appeal herewith inclosed, and to take such action as you in your wisdom deem the best suited to insure to them security of life and property, and to secure the speedy and certain punishment of crime.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Hon. George R. Riddle, of Delaware.

Our special dispatches from Washington announce the death in Washington yesterday of Hon. GEORGE READ RIDDLE, United States Senator from Delaware. He was a native of the State which, in part, he represented in Congress, he having been born in Newcastle in 1817. He graduated at Delaware College, and subsequently, having pursued a course in surveying, was engaged for some years in locating canals and roads in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Abandoning this profession, he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was a member of the National House of Representatives from 1851 till 1855, and was also a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1856. The term of service for which he was elected to the United States Senate would expire in 1869.

Five or six thousand persons assembled in Pekin, Ill., on the 23d inst., to witness the execution of a murderer, but shortly before the appointed hour announcement was made that a reprieve had been granted the condemned man until June 21. The intelligence was unwelcome, and threats were made that the execution should take place, if not in accordance with law, then in defiance of it. The officers were on the alert, however, and no outbreak occurred.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ARTEMUS WARD.

From the London Spectator.

Is he gone to a land of no laughter,
This man that made mirth for us all?
Proves death but a silence hereafter
From the sounds that delight or appal?
Once closed, have the lips no more duty,
No more pleasure the exquisite ears,
Has the heart done o'erflowing with beauty,
As the eyes have with tears?

Nay, if aught be sure, what can be surer
Than that Earth's good decays not with Earth?
And of all the heart's springs none are purer
Than the springs of the fountains of Mirth.
He that sounds them has pierced the heart's hollows,
The places where tears are and sleep;
For the foam-flakes that dance in life's shallows
Are wrung from life's deep.

He came with a heart full of gladness
From the glad-hearted world of the West—
Won our laughter, but not with mere madness,
Spake and joked with us, not in mere jest;
For the Man in our heart lingered after,
When the merriment died from our ears,
And those that were loudest in laughter
Are silent in tears.

THE CASE OF THE WIDOW LEROUGE.

On Thursday, March 6, 1862, the murder of a widowed woman, who lived by herself in a cottage of humble appearance, in the village of La Jonchère, situated on the slopes which overlook the Seine between Malmaison and Bougival, was reported to the police. Such are the simple data out of which a modern French novelist—in this instance M. EMILE GABORIAU—undertakes to weave a whole drama—a drama of the most moving and complex interest. The well-known and wonderful perspicacity of the French police, the working out from the merest trifles the history not only of a catastrophe, but of a whole life, and the elucidation of all the collateral circumstances by which a crime is surrounded, constituted, indeed, in their complexity and mysterious bearings, more than enough to rivet the attention of the reader, and that in such a manner that upon the first page and he must inevitably go on to the last.

In this instance we have a whole group of persons at work. First the Commissary of Police and his Brigadiers, who report the discovery of the body of the Widow Lerouge—that was her name—lying on the hearth, she having been struck between the shoulders while in the act of stooping, and that the only two rooms in the cottage had been ransacked, drawers and bureaus having been broken open. Then there is Monsieur Daburon, Judge of Instruction, a kind of Inspector-General; Monsieur Gevrol, Chief of the Police of Safety, or Director-General; several other subordinates in the great system which envelops Paris as if in a spider's web; and, more than all, there is what is particularly French, an amateur detector, one Monsieur Tabaret, well to do in the world, yet who having nothing wherewithal to amuse himself, and urged on by the vanity inseparable from all human success, even down to the detection of crime, devotes both his cash and his spare hours to an active collaboration with the paid agents of police. So successful was he, indeed, in his amateur labors, that he was known by the name of "Tirauclair," expressive of his faculty of bringing hidden things to light.

It was ascertained by this collective wisdom that the Widow Lerouge was a woman of some 54 or 55 years of age, that she did not belong to the neighborhood, that she had dwelt in the cottage, in which she was found murdered, for the last twelve years, that she appeared to be well off, dressed well, was not miserly in her habits—on the contrary, lived well and was even given to the abuse of potations. She was talkative, spoke a good deal of the sea and of seafaring life, but never of her relations. Strangers had been seen to visit her, but at very rare intervals. Among these were a lady and a young gentleman, an old gentleman of rank and a young one; a tall, dark man, in a blouse, of very sinister aspect, and a little old man, corpulent, bald, with a red face, a sailor, who wore great rings in his ears, and had come up the Seine in a boat. This man had been seen at the widow's hut as late as on the Sunday previous to the murder, and Monsieur Gevrol felt so convinced of his complicity in the crime that he resolved to go forth upon the river in pursuit of the bloodthirsty mariner—even had he to follow him to Rouen or Havre.

Old Père Tabaret, who had been carrying on his independent researches, had, however, at the same time, collected a whole arsenal of small indications, which, put together, led to quite a different conviction, and which, as is often the case in circumstantial evidence, correct in part, were yet calculated by their very minuteness to lead the most ingenious astray. Père Tabaret, who was some sixty years of age, and had set to work with the excitement of a pointer on the scent, and not unlike a pointer, with his nose in the air, although his body was no longer erect, and his spindle-shanks moved unsteadily in their gaiters, looked indeed some twenty years younger when he had completed his investigations.

The assassin, he said, had arrived at the cottage about 9 in the evening of Shrove-Tuesday; he was not expected, the widow was about to undress herself and wind up her cuckoo-clock before going to bed, when she was disturbed by a knock at the door. In her haste she had thrown a shawl over her shoulders; the person she gave admission to was young, tall, well-dressed, wearing a high hat, carrying an umbrella, and smoking a trabucos with a porte-cigare. He was well known to the widow, who immediately busied herself in preparing some refreshment for him; his heart failing him, he drank several small glasses of brandy, and then, just as the ham and eggs were cooked, he struck her twice in the back. She rose up, but after a brief struggle he cast her down where she was found. The wounds were inflicted by a broken foil sharpened at the point, and the assassin wore gray gloves at the time. He did not murder the woman for money, but for her papers. Having obtained possession of these, he burnt them; but in order to mislead subsequent inquirers he carried away the valuables in a napkin, blew out the candle, locked the door, throw the key into a ditch, and not to be loaded with a parcel on reaching the railway station, he had cast the napkin and its contents into the Seine.

Accustomed as Messrs. Daburon, Gèvrol, their assistants and the numerous gendarmes present were to working up details upon trifling indications, they were positively astounded at the marvelous sagacity exhibited in this instance by the old man, who thus related the story of a most mysterious crime as if he had actually been present at its commission. To their hurried inquiries as to how he had arrived at his conclusions, he explained that it rained that Tuesday evening at 9:30; there were no marks of mud, therefore the assassin had arrived before that hour; that the widow Lerouge was winding up her clock, and had hastily put on a shawl, was shown by the time at which the clock had stopped, and by the state of her dress. As to the assassin, his steps in the garden attested youth and well-made boots, marks in the bureaus showed that he was tall and wore a high-crowned hat, his umbrella had left a print in the soil, and the extremity of a trabucos picked up in the same neighborhood as the key, had never touched the lips, so he used a porte-cigare. The ham and eggs were not for the widow, she had supped previously on fish—the remains were in the cupboard; that her guest was respected was proved by her providing a clean cloth and her best glass. There was only one glass and one knife on the table. The assassin partook of a glass of wine, and his courage failing him he asked for brandy. The contents of the bottle showed that he drank five *petites verres*. He still continued undecided for ten minutes, for the ham and eggs were cooked before he struck. The widow struggled, for there were particles of gray gloves in her nails, and that she was struck by a foil sharpened was proved by the marks on her dress upon which the weapon had been wiped. That documents were what the assassin sought was shown by his having burnt them, the ashes being in the grate; and the other indications sufficed to show that he carried away the valuables in a napkin, but that only for the purposes of mystification.

The subsequent discovery of the said valuables in the Seine, precisely at the point which was nearest to the Widow Lerouge's cottage, and the autopsy of the dead body confirmed the old amateur's indications, to the great satisfaction of M. Daburon, and to the infinite delight of all present, who exhausted themselves in terms of admiration. It was colossal, said one; it was pyramidal, declared another. As to Monsieur Daburon, he was so pleased at the method shown in the inquiry, and the promising manner in which the first details had been evolved, that he took M. Tabaret back to town in his carriage, and on parting stated that he would always be visible to him, at any hour or time that he had anything further to communicate, and that he would give the most positive orders to that effect.

Père Tabaret lived in the Rue Saint Lazare, not far from the railway station. The house in which he dwelt was his own,—his own under very peculiar circumstances, for Père Tabaret had his private history, one which had driven him to take refuge from bitter thoughts in hunting down criminals. He had been in early life an assistant at the Mont de Piété; his father, albeit wealthy, pretended to extreme poverty, and had been so heavy a charge upon him, that, although he had loved, he had never married; he had, indeed, lived for twenty years a life of the utmost privation, without a friend, without a pleasure—even to that of smoking a cigar—and, yet, when his father had died, he was found to be positively wealthy.

Instead of being grateful at the change in his fortune, Tabaret reviled his parent's memory; he was too old to marry, too old to enjoy life, and so to give himself an object—a passion—he became an amateur detective—he has not been deceived by his dearest friend during a long lifetime. But Père Tabaret had lodgers in his house. It was far too large for his modest wants, and he had only an old woman to attend to these, and his great anxiety was that none of his tenants, not even the lynx-eyed concierge, nor his aged attendant, should know the secret of his occupations. It can be readily understood how his fragrant, uncertain habits, the late hours he sometimes kept—often not returning home at night—and the strange company he was at times seen in, gave rise to much talk and scandal; but the old man noticed it not. If he was asked out to dinner, even by those who did not believe he was as bad as he was represented to be, he always declined.

There was only one party in his house whose society he cultivated. Indeed, he was as much with them as in his own rooms. These were the widow Gerdy and her son Noël, whom the widow positively doated upon, and who had been fifteen years tenants of his. Notwithstanding her fifty summers, Père Tabaret had often thought of asking the fair widow to unite their fortunes, but he had hesitated, for fear of a refusal. As to Nöel, he was a handsome, tall young man of some thirty-three years of age, so studious and apparently so steady, that he had already obtained considerable reputation as a rising young barrister, and so pleased was the old man with his assumed rigidity of principles and austerity of manners, that he had duly constituted him the sole heir to his wealth.

The evening of the inquisition Père Tabaret was so excited that he could scarcely afford himself time to take any refreshment. Not only his attendant Manette, but the concierge and his wife remarked that something had happened; nor were their surmises at all favorable to the old man's reputation. No sooner a slight repast concluded, than he put on his hat and proceeded to the apartments of Madame Gerdy, where he hoped a little conversation with intimate friends would help to dissipate his anxiety. What was his surprise, on walking in, as was his custom, from long intimacy, without being announced, to find, with a family so excessively precise, no one in the room, everything out of order, only one light, Madame Gerdy's arm-chair empty near the window, and a newspaper lying on the carpet close by it.

The eye of the amateur detective took in all these little facts at a glance.

"Has anything happened?" he remarked, as if quite casually, to the domestic.

"Sir, you know that madame has not been very well for a month past," was the reply. "To-day, after dinner, madame came into the salon as usual. She took a seat and the newspaper. But she had not scanned its contents long, ere she uttered a fearful shriek, and fell senseless on the floor. M. Noel took her in his arms and carried her into her own room, where she had remained ever since."

"Well, then, you can go: you need not disturb Noel, I will wait here till he comes, and I shall then know what to do."

So saying, Père Tabaret picket up the newspaper, which he had not looked at a minute, before, to his infinite surprise, he discovered in it a paragraph relating to the circumstance of the murder at La Jonchère. There was nothing else in the paper that could explain away the slightest emotion. An amateur detective is incorrigible. His dearest and most intimate friends were concerned—and what possible connection could there be between those he loved and respected so much and the widow Lerouge? He repelled the idea with indignation and horror, and yet, somehow or other, it would come back. It was very strange and very horrible; but had he not spent years in tracing great results from small indications, and could he be expected to throw off the habit in a moment?

His reveries were interrupted by the entrance of Noël.

"Ah, mon cher Noël!" exclaimed the old man, "what is the matter with your mother?"

Noel was very pale, and evidently annoyed at the intrusion of Père Tabaret. Collecting himself, however, he replied:

"Madame Gerdy has been much shocked by reading in the newspaper that a woman whom she was much attached to had been murdered."

"Bah!" said Tabaret, constraining himself with the utmost difficulty, taken aback as he was by the unexpected revelation, and horror-struck at hearing Noël call his mother Madame Gerdy. But, of all his secrets, that of being an amateur detective was to him the most precious, so he contented himself with remarking:

"Your mother was acquainted with the widow Lerouge?—why, then, you also, I suppose, knew the poor woman?"

This time Père Tabaret was almost stupefied. All the details of the precedents of the murdered woman, which an hour ago he despaired to obtain, were at his command. To his inquiries cautiously conducted, and with an air of indifference with difficulty assumed, he drew from Noel a long family history, in which the young man declared that he had been shamefully deceived, and deprived of his right by the most abominable conspiracy. As to his mother's affection, it was, he averred, all a pretence—a sham—the most detestable hypocrisy. Three weeks ago he had accidentally stumbled upon some papers of Mme. Gerdy's—the correspondence of his father with that lady. It appeared that Mme. Gerdy was not married, but that she had a son by Count Rhéteau de Commarin. This at or about the time that the Countess herself was also delivered of a son and heir. The Count's marriage had been one of "convenience;" his real affections lay with Valérie, as he called Mme. Gerdy in his letters. To gratify this affection, he resolved upon a plot by which, the two children being put out to nurse, the one should be made to take the place of the other, and, whilst Valérie's son should be inducted into the title and estates of the Commarins, the Countess' son should be brought up by Mme. de Gerdy. Noël became, he said, on reading this correspondence, furious at the deception practiced upon him. The mother, who had so tenderly nurtured him, who had oft declared that she lived only for her son, became in his eyes an infamous impostor. There was only one person who knew the secret. Noel had acquired moral proofs of the complicity of the Count and Mme. Gerdy in the change of children; but the change itself had been effected mainly through the instrumentality of the widwo Lerouge.

"One word from her," exclaimed Noël, in his passionate excitement, "would have rendered these proofs decisive. That word she can no longer utter, since they have killed her. To me alone had she confided the secret; but now Mme Gerdy will deny it—I know her well—she would deny it with her head on the block; my father will naturally disavow me; I have my proofs, but this murder prevents their realization, and leaves me where I was."

"What a misfortune!" muttered Père Tabaret. "She perished, taking her secret to the grave with her."

"There is still one hope," interposed Noël; "the widow Lerouge possessed papers which threw light upon the transaction. They may, perchance, still be found."

Père Tabaret knew well that there was no chance of that. It was to obtain possession of these very papers, and to destroy them, that the murder had been committed, and he began to have an inkling as to the person who would be most interested in their destruction. Keeping his thoughts to himself, he contented himself with observing:

"It seems to me that the Count had not carried out the brilliant promises which he held out to Mme. Gerdy, in order to obtain her consent to the exchange of children."

"Not in the slightest. His affection for Madame Gerdy lasted for a long time; but finding out at last that his mistress deceived him, he broke with her abruptly and forever. Ten lines written in his own hand testify to the final rupture. Madame Gerdy endeavored to justify herself; she wrote to the Count, but he returned her letters unopened. She tried to see him, but in vain; he would not grant her an interview. She knew that all was over when the Count's steward brought her a legal settlement of fifteen thousand francs a year. Her son had taken my place, and his mother was ruining me!"

"Did you speak of these matters to Madame Gerdy?" inquired Père Tabaret.

"I began with that. She attempted to make me believe the exchange had never taken place. She heaped up absurdities and falsehoods. The fact is that she adores her son, and, rather than I should hurt a hair of his head, she would see me in the bottomless pit."

"Did you take any steps towards establishing your claims?"

"Do you think that I am the man to be robbed, spoiled, and betrayed with impunity? No; I had rights, and I was determined to make them good. But I wished to do so without publicity, without scandal. I waited a fortnight to calm myself before presenting myself at the Hôtel Commarin. When I went there I was told that the Count was in the country, but that the Viscount, his son, was at home. The Viscount's name is Albert. My name, you understand. He is a handsome youth, and wears nobly a name which does not belong to him. The Viscount received me, and I proceeded at once to inform him as to the nature of my visit. I showed him the correspondence, which proved that the children had been changed, and that I was the legitimate and he the illegitimate. At first he turned white as a sheet, then he walked up and down the room several times. At length he said: 'These letters are unquestionably my father's, and seem to show that I am not the son of the Countess of Commarin; but do you possess any other proofs?' I told him I had none, but that the widow Lerouge was alive. It would be easy to interrogate her, and I am told that she lived at La Jonchère. 'I know it,' he said; 'I have been there with my father to take money to her.' And then, reflecting a moment, he said: Brother, I bear you no grudge for the steps you have taken. All I ask of you is, to wait eight or ten days, when my father will return. I will explain everything to him, and I promise you that justice shall be done. I, on my side lose everything,—name, position, fortune, and, worse than all, I shall probably also lose my intended, who is dearer to me than life. I was on the point of being married to Mademoiselle d'Arlange. In exchange I shall find a mother, and I will do my best to make myself worthy of succeeding you in her love and in her affection.'"

"The hypocrite!" muttered Père Tabaret between his teeth; and then aloud, "It is frightful what you have had to undergo; and what do you propose to do next?"

"I am waiting for the Count's return. But, in the mean time, the illness of Madame Gerdy, and the murder of the widow Lerouge, have disarranged my plans. I shall want money to establish my claims, which may be disputed."

"And you shall have it!" exclaimed Père Tabaret. "I have fifteen thousand francs in my safe. You shall have them this very evening." And so saying, the old man rushed out and soon returned with fifteen notes of a thousand francs each. "If that does not suffice," he said, "I have others. But I have an appointment to keep, and must leave you now. Farewell, Noël; have patience; who knows but that at this very moment Providence may be working for you."

It does not appear that the morality of the young man so beloved by the amateur detective was so pure as he supposed. No sooner had Père Tabaret disappeared, than, pocketing the bank-notes, Noël let himself out by a back-door, and jumping into a cab, was driven to a house in the Rue de Provence, where, in an apartment most luxuriously and extravagantly furnished, dwelt a young lady of exceeding beauty—Madame Juliette Chaffour by name—a Parisienne in every sense of the word—mercenary, heartless, sensual and depraved, yet beloved to his utter ruin, by this young barrister—the examplary son—the young man without a blemish and with rising prospects!

In the meantime, Père Tabaret had hurried away to Monsieur Daburon's private house. It was late at night, and the worthy Magistrate had retired to his bedroom. But the amateur detective was far too much excited by the wondrous intelligence he had received, throwing, as he conceived, a definite and clear light upon the motives of the murder and person of the criminal to permit of delay. He detailed all that he had learnt from Noël with almost marvellous lucidity and precision; but when he came to denounce Viscount Albert de Commarin as the assassin of the widow Lerouge, the effect produced upon the Magistrate was different from what he expected. Monsieur Daburon appeared to be not so much surprised as confused, perplexed, nay, almost overwhelmed by the intelligence.

To understand the feelings of the respected official, it is necessary to go back a few years in the life of Monsieur Daburon, for he had been young like other men, and, like other men, although an austere magistrate by profession, he too had had his little romance. Monsieur GABORIAU, the intelligent historian of this extraordinary case, gives the details of this little romance at length; but it must suffice for our purpose to know that, about the years 1860 and 1861, Monsieur Daburon used to spend his evenings with the old Marquise d'Arlange, celebrated for her eccentric attachment to the manners and habits of the *ancien regime—la vieille roche*, as ABOUT would call it. But it was not merely to play at piquet with the old dowager, or to listen to her interminable stories, which dated before the year '89, for everything that had happened since that epoch—empire, restoration, monarchy of July—were all ignored by the old marquise, that M. Daburon frequented the Hotel d'Arlange. There was also a granddaughter, Claire d'Arlange, just entering her seventeenth year, as innocent-minded as she was fair, and the Magistrate resolved, if he could overcome the old lady's scruples regarding discrepancy of rank, by certain monetary considerations which he knew well how to avail himself of, and if he could also win the fair damsel's consent, to make her his wife. He was, indeed, devotedly attached to her—attached by a depth of passion which, in a man of concentrated energies such as had made him what he was, could only be extinguished with his life. The despair of such a man, when, having at length risked his future by an avowal of his affection, he learned that she had already given away her young heart—that she loved Albert de Commarin—can be appreciated in all its intensity. For six long weeks he lay delirious, struggling for very existence. Saved by a naturally good constitution, he had endeavored ever since to drown his sorrows in toil, he had devoted himself, heart and soul, to his judicial functions, seeking in them alone a solace for his disappointment. It can be imagined, then, how Père Tabaret's sudden communication as to having traced the murder of the widow Lerouge to his rival, Albert de Commarin, came to reopen a wound which he hoped had long since been closed forever.

His first impulse was to have nothing further to do with the matter. How could he, a Judge, bound by all the ties of honor to act with fairness and discretion, conduct such a case without either passion or feeling? He would hand it over to some other Magistrate. But then, again, he asked himself, was he a man possessed of so little courage, so little control over himself, that he could not make an abstraction of the past? Could he not, when he put on his robe of justice, divest himself of his personality? Was it not his most imperious duty to carry out the investigation? Would not Clare d'Arlange herself insist upon his doing so? If Albert was guilty she could not wed a criminal; if he was innocent, it was his duty to rescue him from suspicicion. So, after a long mental conflict, the bearing of which was lost upon the impatient Tabaret, it was decided, to the infinite delight of the latter, whose vanity was concerned in the justice of his surmises, that an edict for the arrest of Viscount Albert de Commarin should at once go forth.

Count Commarin returned to Paris the very day of the discovery of the murder. His son had gone to meet him at the station, but it was not until after dinner, when the coffee had been brought in, and the servants had all withdrawn, that Albert ventured to broach the subject which lay most at heart, and which had given a pallidity and an expression of anxiety to his features which had not escaped the parental eye. And when the young Viscount informed his father of the visit which he had received, and of the correspondence which had been laid before him, after a moment's passionate irritation, the Count avowed that when he first saw him at the station he felt a presentiment that he knew something of the history which he was disclosing. The fact was, that for twenty long years the Count had always been in dread that the secret would somehow or other ooze out. His only hope lay in the fact that, although he had discarded Mme. Gerdy, it was not her interest to let the truth be known, because her son was enjoying the fruits of the odious compromise. Now that his son was there to tell him that he had awaited his return in order to know if the substitution of children had really taken place, in order that he might regulate his future conduct by the intelligence, the reply that he got was:

"Certainly; yes, unfortunately, it is too true. You must be aware of it, since you have read what I wrote to Madame Gerdy.'

The Viscount had expected the reply, and yet it for a moment overcame him. There are some misfortunes so overwhelming that we require to repeat them several times even to our own selves before we can admit the reality. But when the Count declared that come what would things should remain as they were, and Albert should continue to be Viscount de Commarin, the latter respectfully but firmly declared his resolution to withdraw all pretensions in favor of the legitimate son. It was in vain that the Count exposed to him the scandal that would arise, the fair name of Commarin sullied, all that he had himself suffered while condemning his legitimate son to obscurity for Albert's sake, that the authorities would have to take cognizance of the facts, and that publicity and disgrace would ensue; Albert remained firm in his resolution. As a last resource, the Count asked him how he intended to live, and if, when he renounced him, he also renounced Mademoiselle d'Arlange? Albert replied that he did not think that his father would make him expiate faults that were not his, he would make him an allowance; and as to Claire, he had sought an interview with her; he had explained to her the sad position in which he was placed; she had agreed with him as to the line of conduct which he should pursue under the circumstances, but whatever happened it would not affect her feelings toward him, she had sworn that she would be his wife.

Father and son parted, but not in anger. The Count, grieved as he was, could not help admiring the honesty of purpose of the young man, and all he requested was to be allowed some time to reflect upon the sad reverse with which he was threatened. Albert himself had scarcely got into his own rooms when a servant rushed in, in a state of intense excitement, announcing the advent of the commissary of police, who, in fact, as usual with that order of officials, followed upon the valet's footsteps, attended by a whole host of subordinates, including the sagacious Père Tabaret himself.

"Monsieur de Commarin," proclaimed the commissary, holding forth his hand to impart dignity to his words, "I come to arrest you in the name of the law."

"Me!—Sir, me—"

"Yes; here is the order," said the commissary, as he held forth a slip of paper.

Albert cast his eye upon it mechanically.

"Claudina assassinated!" he exclaimed; and then, in a lower tone, he added, "then all is lost."

Whilst the necessary forms of interrogation were being gone through, a search of the apartments was carried out under the superintendence of the old amateur. Among the discoveries effected were a broken foil, a pair of black trousers still wet, muddy, and with traces of green moss, as if a wall had been climbed over, a pair of gray gloves which had been rubbed or scratched, boots still damp, an umbrella, the point of which was covered with mud, a box of cigars known as trabucos, and porte-cigars in amber and meerschaum.

"I have all that could be wished for," whispered the amateur detective in the ear of the commissary.

"Poor boy!" remarked the latter; "he betrayed his guilt in the first words he uttered."

Albert was hurried away to the Palais de Justice in a hackney carriage, and consigned to solitary confinement. Monsieur Daburon was in his official cabinet at an early hour the next morning. Having once made up his mind to conduct the preliminary inquiry, he felt, with Père Tabaret, the necessity of proceeding with promptitude and decision. His agents had not expedited in every direction. All the parties concerned had been summoned, and Monsieur Noël Gerdy was the first to make his appearance. In his replies to a long judicial inquiry, Noël admitted that he was acquainted with the widow Lerouge, who had been his nurse; that he had visited her but at rare intervals; that his mother, on seeing in the newspapers the crime that had been committed, had been taken ill, exclaiming, not *la malheureuse*, but *la malhereux*; and she had been suffering from brain-fever ever since; that the death of the widow was an irreparable loss to him; and then he concluded by relating the story of the substitution of children, with which Mosieur Daburon had already been made acquainted from the lips of Père Tabaret. He had depended, he said, upon the testimony of the old woman to establish his claims; the Count and Madame Gerdy would, he knew, be opposed to their validity, and, now she had been put out of the way, nothing but a heap of useless papers remained in his hands. He added, what he had not done to Père Tabaret, that his mother had at first admitted the substitution, but had afterwards said that she retracted and denied it, and that she was prepared to make any sacrifice to insure her son's keeping his position in the world.

"It must be admitted," observed the magistrate, "that this crime has happened very conveniently for the purposes of the Viscount de Commarin. No one else was interested in the death of the widow Lerouge."

"O, monsieur!" exclaimed Noël, and he protested energetically against admitting such a supposition for a moment, "what reasons could he have for such an act? I did not threaten him. On the contrary, we parted amicably."

"And he asked for time?"

"Yes. I proposed that we should go together to see the widow Lerouge, but he wished to see his father first, and I consented. I wished to arrange matters, and, above all, to avoid public scandal. It was my firm resolve not to have recourse to law to establish my rights. At the worst, I would have left Albert his title, but I should have insisted upon an allowance being made to Madame Gerdy and to myself."

The next who found his way into the magistrate's office was Pere Tabaret, who detailed all the circumstances of the Viscount's arrest, and, above all, the damnatory proofs which he had discovered in his rooms. But even more than with all these was Monsieur Daburon struck with the convicting words, "All is lost!" The amateur detective was followed by Count Commarin, who came in supported by two valets. He had been seized with a severe illness on hearing that he Viscount had been arrested on so terrible a charge, and he had aged twenty years in a single night. The Count, at the same time that he deplored the humiliation of his name and house, had made up his mind to drink of the cup of bitterness even to the dregs. He made no secret of his history before the Magistrate—avowed that he had loved Valerie better than his wife, who had died of grief—and he admitted the substitution of the children, carried out, he said, through the instrumentality of a valet and the Widow Lerouge. But the justice of God was upon him. He found in after times that Valerie was in the habit of secretly receiving the visits of a military man. From that time forth he never saw her again, and he was left in horrible doubts as to whether the son whom he had adopted was even his own. It was his intention, he said, to take Noel to his bosom, to grant him his rights; but at the same he must say it was with the entire concurrence of Albert, who had from the first expressed his resolve to withdraw in favor of the legitimate heir to the title.

"The feelings expressed by the Viscount are infinitely creditable to him," observed the magistrate; "but did he not say anything respecting the Widow Lerouge?"

"Yes," replied the Count; "he based his refusal to accede to my wishes upon the fact that that woman's testimony rendered litigation with Noel useless and impossible."

The interrogation was interrupted at this point by the appearance of Noël himself, who came in with the letters which the magistrate had requested should be deposited in his hands. M. Daburon rose from his chair, and, taking the young barrister by the hand, presented him to the Count. Father and son stood face to face for some moments, contemplating one another with mixed curiosity and mistrust.

"I am not strong," at length said the old man, rising. "You must, *my son*"—and he laid emphasis upon the words—"see me to my carriage."

The young barrister hastened to his assistance. His face beamed as he placed the old man's arm within his own. When they got to the carriage, "Get in," said the old man, laconically; and, driving away together to the Count's hotel, Noel found himself in the lapse of a few minutes at home, and installed in the late Viscount's place, while Albert was immured in a dungeon. He completed his conquest of the old man's affections by declaring that his first duty as a barrister would be to undertake the defence of his brother. And this done, he asked permission to return for the time being to Madame Gerdy, whom he had left in a condition wavering between life and death; and the Count was so much affected by the incidents of the day that he would have accompanied his long-lost son to the bedside of the sick lady, but that the latter dismissed him under the plea that his unexpected presence might entail fatal results in her present precarious condition.

Albert's examination by the Judge of Instruction was not productive of much that was satisfactory. That he had exclaimed, "All was lost!" when arrested, he attributed to the feeling he had that he would be convicted, because he alone had an interest in the woman's death. As to his smoking trabucos with a porte-cigare, the broken foil, the damaged trousers, the gray gloves, the fitting of his shoes, he argued that they were mere coincidences. But the most startling result of the interrogatory lay in the fact that he would not prove an *alibi*. He had been out the evening of the murder, it had rained, and he had an umbrella, but he would not say where he had been; he had walked along the streets, along the quays, but further he would not say. This extraordinary reticence, where a man's life and reputation depended upon his accounting for where he had been during the time the crime was committed, puzzled both M. Daburon and Pére Tabaret. But the effect upon each was different. M. Daburon felt convinced of the guilt of the accused; Pére Tabaret, on the contrary, declared at once that he must be innocent. The system adopted by the amateur detective was of that nature that, if a link was wanting in the chain, the whole circumstantial evidence broke to the ground. He proceeded by induction from the known to the unknown. He judged of the workman by the work. The murder had been committed by a cool, determined, clever man; such a man was not the person to omit the precaution of providing himself with so simple a resource as an *alibi* in case of detection. Albert could not, therefore, be the murderer, and so assured was Pére Tabaret of his innocence, that he resolved upon at once throwing as much energy in his disculpation as had before, unfortunately, exhibited in incriminating him.

Assistance to the cause came unexpectedly from a quarter where it would never have been looked for. Mademoiselle d'Arlange made her appearance with her governess in the study of M. Daburon. The perturbation of the worthy magistrate at such an unanticipated visit may be imagined. It was no longer a bashful, timid girl that stood in the presence of her ancient admirer, but a courageous woman, animated in the defence of the man she loved. The chapter devoted by M. Gaboriau to the description of the scene that ensued between the magistrate endeavoring to convince Claire d'Arlange of the culpability of her intended, and her noble, confiding reliance on his innocence, is by far the best in the book. It was not, however, until M. Daburon began to detail one by one the circumstantial proofs of his convictions, and that he had arrived at the fact that Albert had gone out on the evening of Shrove Tuesday,—the evening of the murder,—had wandered about, and would not say where, and had returned home, his trousers wet and dirty, and his gloves torn, that a gleam of glad surprise burst across that beautiful face, upon which doubt, defiance, and the agony of suspense had hitherto been alone depicted.

"Shrove-Tuesday!" she exclaimed; and she joined her hands in a prayer of thanks. "I told you he was not guilty. Why, Albert was with me all that evening!"

The explanation was clear. Albert had sought an interview that very evening with Claire, to inform her of the possible change that might occur in his circumstances. But, owing to the opposition of the dowager-marchioness, the meeting had been a clandestine one. Albert had to get over the wet garden-wall, in doing which he had soiled his trousers and torn his gloves. That he had not avowed where he had spent the evening, became equally plain. It was to save the reputation of his intended.

For a moment M. Daburon thought that Claire was prepared to save Albert at the expense not only of her reputation, but of her truthfulness. Claire rejected the insinuation with indignation and contempt. She told M. Daburon that he was not fit to be the judge of one who was his rival. Agents were dispatched to the Hotel d'Arlange to examine the walls. They deposed to the fact that there had been an escalade effected both before and after the rain. M. Daburon was reduced at last to the conviction that he had been hasty, that Pére Tabaret might be in the right, and that, if an *alibi* could be proved, Albert de Commarin might, after all, be innocent.

But Claire d'Arlange did not content herself with the effect produced upon the Magistrate; when she saw how much depended upon her testimony as to where Albert spent the evening of Shrove-Tuesday, she went direct from the palace to the Hotel Commarin, where she was not long in satisfying the old Count, who was inwardly deeply attached to Albert, notwithstanding his supposed guilt and his recognition of the claims of Noël, of the possibility of his innocence. So excited did the old Count become by the information which Claire conveyed to him of a clear *alibi*, that he determined to proceed at once with that young lady to the house of Madame Gerdy, where they should find Noël, and who, he said, would at once obtain Albert's release from prison. A carriage was ordered, and the two were driven to the Rue St. Lazare. Noël was absent, but the Count insisted upon being shown up into Madame Gerdy's room. There were four persons in the apartment of the dying lady—the doctor, a priest, a sister of charity who acted as nurse, and a military man.

The latter seemed to be much annoyed at the intrusion of the Count. To the inquiries made by the Count as to the state of the patient, the doctor replied that it was not likely she would survive the day. The Count seemed for a moment as if weighed down by grief. To a subsequent question as to whether she enjoyed the use of her senses even at intervals, an equally unsatisfactory response was given. But when the Count, impelled by the memory of the past, and by sympathy for one he had so long and so deeply loved, although he had so basely and so grieviously wronged her, approached the bedside and took her by the hand, it seemed as if she were roused by a galvanic shock; she rose up in her bed, and exclaimed,

"Guy! is it Guy!"

An almost celestial joy seemed to lighten up her features, and her senses once more returned to her for a moment, like the flickering of a dying lamp. She had time, however, to express the pleasure she felt at seeing the Count before she died. He had never given her a chance of an explanation, now she could give it. The military man who visited her was her own brother—the same who was now present by her bedside. She had never been unfaithful to him. At this moment Noël made his appearance in the room. The moribund looked sternly at him for a moment, and then apostrophizing him with terrible emphasis as an assassin, she fell back in the bed and expired. The grief of the Count was as deep as it was unfeigned. He would have given worlds that she had lived only another hour that he might have obtained forgiveness for his unjust suspicions, but it was not destined to be so. He had killed his wife by his neglect; he had now killed his mistress by his injustice. The hour of expiation had come.

The detective, Gevrol, had in the meantime succeeded in finding the mariner with the large earrings at Rouen. The personage in question turned out to be Mario Pierre Larouge, the husband of the supposed widow. Brought up to Paris and subjected to close examination by M. Daburon, it appeared that he had been separated from his wife on account of her bad habits, but that he visited her occasionally. He was perfectly acquainted with the history of the substitution of the children of Count Commarin, but the most extraordinary point eliminated from his cross-examination was that the supposed substitution had, in reality, never taken place. Madame Gerdy had bribed Madame Lerouge more extensively than even the Count had done to carry out a double subterfuge—to, in fact, induce the Count to believe that Albert was his natural son, while he was, in reality, his legitimate offspring, and to allow her to retain her own son, Noel Gerdy.

When M. Daburon and Pere Tabaret became aware of this state of things, it at once struck them both that Madame Gerdy would have informed Noel, upon his discovering the Count's letters, that they had no reference to him, that the substitution had never taken place, and that he was really her son. It was equally clear, then, that it was Noel who had assassinated the supposed widow in order that she might not confess that the substitution had not taken place, and he had burnt the letters and papers which would have borne evidence against his claims. Pere Tabaret exclaimed in agony:

"It must be him, my son, my heir—it is Noel!"

M. Daburon acquiesced that it must be so, and added, that the young barrister must be at once arrested. But the Count had been present at the examination of the mariner Lerouge, and he hastened off to his hotel, where the pretender was installed. Confronting him at once, he ejaculated—

"Miserable man! you knew that you were the son of Madame Gerdy; you have killed her, you have killed Madame Lerouge, and you have sought to make the guilt fall upon the innocent. Before your mother died she proclaimed you to be an assassin. You will be arrested; but you are still my son, and I give you a chance—here is a pistol."

But criminals are mostly cowards; Noel refused the alternative. He admitted his guilt—there was no possibility of disavowing it—but he would not destroy himself, he said, until all chances of escape were lost. So saying, and having obtained money from the Count to facilitate his escape, the wretched man took his departure. It can be easily imagined the direction that his steps took. It was to the headquarters of all his crimes, to the fountain-head, whence, one after another, all his difficulties had arisen, all his misfortunes had emanated—the house of the heartless siren, Juliette. But the mercenary creature did not show herself so utterly heartless on the occasion as might have been expected. Her unprincipled and ill-regulated mind was rather tickled by the fancy that her lover had committed murder for her sake than hurt or dismayed, and she actually consented to fly the country with him. The project was, however, dispelled almost as soon as it was entertained by the entrance of the Police. They, at least, were not unacquainted with the irregular habits of the supposed spotless young barrister, and they knew where to lay their hands upon him when the necessities of the case should render such a proceeding necessary. When Noel found that further escape was impossible, and that he had been tracked to his last lair, then alone he took out a revolver, and leaning against the mantel-piece, he discharged the contents into his breast. At the head of the officers who made their appearance in the room at the moment was Père Tabaret. The dying man lifted his head for a moment, and apostrophized him:

"Well, old father," he said, "so you play the part of an amateur detective, do you? There is great fun in detecting one's self one's own friends. I wish you joy of it. I have had a fine game to play, but three women in it one always looses."

A few moments more and the criminal was beyond the reach of human justice. Albert was set at liberty the same day, and a few months afterward the dowager-marchioness was heard relating to her friends how her granddaughter, Claire, had wedded the Viscount de Commarin, down in Normandy, without either drums or trumpets. The noise of the said error of which he had been the victim rendered it desirable that all should be conducted in as quiet a manner as possible. As to Monsieur Daburon, he resigned his position as judge of instruction, and withdrew into Poitou. Pere Tabaret also gave up the vain pursuit of criminals. He had believed in the infallibility of human justice, and his belief had not merely undergone a severe shock; nothing remained to him but the sense of the possibility of judicial errors in all matters.

BISMARCK AS A STATESMAN.—BISMARCK'S national aspirations may be boundless, but his steps toward their realization must be cautious and gradual. He is tied to no plan, a slave to no system, burdened with no scruple or principle. He knows very well what he wants; sees most clearly what he is driving at. He has no objection that the whole world should see and know it. Sure of the uprightness and loftiness of his intent, he expects every man to bow to it—every man, from the King to the most arrant demagogue; from the most stubborn Frankfort money lender to the most jealous monarch of any European throne. He is equally ready, nevertheless, to give and take. When he has obtained all that war can procure for him, he allows himself to be persuaded or even compelled to peace. He is no disciple of the whole-or-nothing school. He will not bring two wars at one and the same time upon his hands; he will not brave a new enemy before he has settled with the old one. When Austria is driven from Germany he can afford to spare Vienna; and, provided Saxony sinks to the condition of a vassal, he may allow her to remain untouched. Even if he has no mind to release the Danes of North-Schleswig, he thinks but little of pledging his word to do so. He takes any amount of time for the fulfillment of his promises, or breaks frankly from all engagements; but he is most assuredly no hypocrite; he puts forth no claim to virtues the exercise of which would inconvenience him. On his justice or national political honesty no great stress need be laid. Those who look to his end may excuse his means as they can. We believe it was CAVOUR who said, "it is not with truth that one can govern." It was certainly not with the strictest integrity that Italy was "made;" and a point need equally be stretched to "make" Germany.—*London Times.*

INVITATION.

Come, gentle Spring! Across the hills retreating,
Day after day the hosts of Winter fly;
And sheeted rains above the dark earth beating,
Call it to life amid the wild March sky.

All the sweet sounds that come with Summer's waking,
All the bright dreams that lie beneath the sod,
Rise once again to hail the sunshine breaking,
And through the darkness clamber up to God!

Gone is the cold, the tempest and the shadow,
And silence trembles ere it turns and flies;
Faint gleams of green shine upward from the meadow,
And fairer promise dawns in April skies.

Come, gentle Spring! We wait the sudden smiling,
Of thy clear eyes when May day flowers unfold;
Wait the glad moment when thy sweet beguiling
Woos to the field the primrose cups of gold.

Bring back the wild birds with the dawning coming,
Bring back the green leaves swelling on the tree,
Bring back the bees across the meadow humming,
And twilight murmurs of the wooded lea.

Deep in our hearts lie flowers with Summer faded,
Lost in our lives lie hopes with Winter fled—
Lights of the past by time and sorrow shaded—
Dreams of the future, all their beauty dead.

Linger no more—the golden days grow longer—
Come to our hearts and wake them from their gloom,
Bid every pulse of life and love beat stronger,
And all its barrenness gladden into bloom.

Then when June roses, by the casement climbing,
Fling their red fragrance in the Summer's way,
Take thou our God-speed, and with joy-bells chiming,
Fade o'er the mountains in the twilight gray.

[*Boston Saturday Gazette.*

LAMARTINE AND THE FRENCH.

Gratitude and generosity are certainly not the distinctive features of the French character. Here is a man, a poet, a romance writer, a statesman, too, who in 1848 saved the country from anarchy—his name LAMARTINE, and that name known from one end of the globe to the other. Not only is it synonymous with poetry of the highest order, but it speaks of earnest faith, of honesty of purpose, and of undaunted courage. LAMARTINE is now 76 years of age, and lives in a miserable abode in Rue Cambacères: he works day and night, with the hope of preventing his rapacious creditors from seizing, acre by acre, wall by wall, the antique manor of St. Point, where his ancestors are buried, and which estate the old man clings to with the tenacity of age and old association. To preserve this remnant of the family property the poor writer works out his brains, but, at 76, it is no longer easy to write; age has well-nigh frozen the sources of thought, which no longer flow with the clearness and rapidity of twenty or even ten years ago.

The Emperor asks France to give the author of "Jocelyn," the poet of France, the statesman who in 1848 assuaged the worst passions of an infuriated people, a national testimonial. Surely this is but common justice! Yet there is not a newspaper, whether city or provincial, whose columns do not teem with violent invectives at this act of generosity, and who do not abuse the illustrious poet whom it is their good pleasure to represent as a common beggar, constantly asking for alms. It is scarcely worthy of a great nation thus to grudge a reward to one of its greatest names. In 1848 LAMARTINE stood at the helm of Government, calm, collected, and fearless, while the angry surges of a turgid ocean of revolutionists roared around him. Who can read without a thrill of horror, and then a glow of admiration, his encounter with the deputy LAGRANGE? This maniac, whom the events of February, 1848, had literally deprived of reason, rushed up to his colleague, and demanded not only proscription, but the guillotine. "You shall have neither," calmly replied LAMARTINE. "You refuse to concede proscription—then die!" shouted the deputy, drawing a couple of loaded pistols from his breast pocket. "Your demands will not be granted, and you dare not fire at me," quietly responded the poet statesman, as he stared at LAGRANGE, who was howling like a wild beast, actually tearing his clothes and the very flesh from his bones in his mad excitement.

I need not remind your readers that, during the nefarious year 1848, LAMARTINE proved to the world that he had as much courage in his soul as poetry in his heart. In presence of the fatal red flag and of the revolutionary mob, the orator neither evinced weakness nor fear. "Citizens," he exclaimed, as he addressed the infuriated multitude from the balcony of the Hotel de Ville, "that red flag which you are now promenading about the streets of Paris has only been round the Champ de Mars, dabbled in the blood of the people; while the tricolor standard has gone round the world carrying within its folds the name, the glory and the liberty of our country!" It is right to recall these patriotic and noble words at a moment when France, stultified by egotism, makes such a fuss about granting the paltry sum of £16,000 sterling to the aged poet, patriot and statesman. Be it furthermore remembered that LAMARTINE sacrificed a magnificent fortune, broke up a splendid establishment, and dismissed a host of family retainers, in his devotion to his faith. On a wild ank raging sea of furious men he poured the oil of his wondrous eloquence, until the surging elements of fratricidal war melted away in peace.

That LAMARTINE has been reckless, over-generous and a spendthrift, no one can deny; but he was led away by a good heart and a generous spirit. "I am dying of hunger," wrote one day to him a gentleman who has since become a personage. "Well," replied LAMARTINE, "here are 500f.; forgive me if the sum is too trifling." DARGAND, one of his most attached friends, perfectly maddened by seeing him perpetually the victim of intriguing applicants, one day made his appearance at the little house, Rue Cambacéres, which the poet still inhabits, and said, "Give me all the keys. I intend to remain here as factotum; and I shall keep the money." Next morning DARGAND went out, taking the key of the secretaire with him. During his short absence a lady, in the habit of collecting for the poor of the Madeleine, rang and explained the object of her visit. Mme. DE LAMARTINE ordered the servant to break open the secretaire, and taking 800 francs which were there, in bank notes, slipped them into the aristocratic hand of Mme. la Queteuse. Her husband looked at her with a smile on his lips, and played with his spaniels. That day there was not a franc in the house to buy dinner with. I am told that the allocation of £16,000 proposed by the Emperor will meet with as much opposition in the Chambers as it has met with in the Press. One Deputy, alluding to M. DE LAMARTINE'S line of conduct during the revolution of 1848, went so far as to say: "He is an incendiary who became a fireman in order to extinguish the very fire which he himself had kindled."—*Paris letter to the London Star.*

CHOICE CLIPPINGS.

THE INCOGNITA.—I remember one night going to a masked ball given at the theatre during the Carnival. During the evening a young and apparently elegant woman came toward me, attired in a domino and mask, and putting her arm within mine, accosted me thus: "The signor has not found her whom his eyes seek." Now I was seeking no one in particular, so inferred that I was not speaking to anyone acquainted with me, and I replied, "The signora can jest at my disappointment; does she wish it less?" "Disappointment belongs to most who trust women; to all who trust men." "The signora," I urged, "is too young and lovely to have discovered that herself." "I have not complained; the heart is silent on its own sorrows, signor Capitano." I was only Lieutenant, but the idea did not displease me. "Signora, if it were in my power you should never have reason to feel sad," I answered. And so this light badinage continued for some little time. I besought her to tell me who she was, or to unmask, but this she declined to do, and in return told me so many little matters about myself and my daily habits that I could not image how she could possibly have learned them, and became thoroughly *intrigué*. As she was very obdurate, I wished her adieu, when she promised that if I would stay until the conclusion of the ball she would unmask. For want of something else to do, and also, perhaps, from curiosity, I stayed, and about three in the morning I posted myself at the door to watch the people as they left, and soon espied my *incognita*. She walked up to me with a most coquettish air, raised her mask, and disclosed the not uncomely visage of—my washerwoman. She was childishly diverted at her success in playing me off—much more than I was myself. The following evening I received a note from another lady, begging me to go to the ball again; but as I was aware that my washerwoman had a dear friend, who was also a clear-starcher, I felt sure that the two had concerted another joke at my expense, and judged it advisable to disregard the invitation.—*Cornhill Magazine for March.*

MR. LINCOLN AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—In 1854 Mr. LINCOLN had a long political conversation with Mr. HERNDON in reference to slavery, after which HERNDON was left free to commit him to extreme ground upon the subject, or what was at that time thought extreme ground, whenever in his judgment the time was ripe for action. Directly after, in a speech at Peoria, LINCOLN expressed himself against the monstrous injustice with more than his usual decision. During his absence on this very tour, I believe, HERNDON drew up a call for a Convention at Bloomington, "summoning together all those who wished to see the Government conducted on the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON;" and when it appeared, the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was in its right place,—it led those of the prominent men of Illinois!

After breakfast, A. T. STEWART walked into the office. "Is LINCOLN here?" he asked of HERNDON.

"No."

"Did he see that letter, or sign it?"

"No."

"Then you've got him into a devil of a scrape," said the retreating barrister.

But HERNDON, though his heart might beat quick, did not believe it. No sooner had the door closed than he sat down and wrote a long letter, explaining his motives. Mr. LINCOLN was at Pekin, sixty miles north of Springfield; but on the next day's electric wire flashed back to him the words: "BILLY, you've done just right!"

"Never did a man change," said HERNDON, "as LINCOLN did from that hour. No sooner had he planted himself right on the Slavery question than his whole soul seemed burning. Then, too, other spiritual things grew more real to him. He took hold of God as never before. The Convention met at Bloomington on the 29th of May, 1856."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS AFTER HER IMPRISONMENT.—At that moment the cup of the wretched woman's bitterness must have been filled to the brim. One by one every refuge had been closed, and over the wide world at home, as well as abroad, there was no quarter to which she could look for countenance. England from the first was not to be thought of. But at the Court of France the door was even more hopelessly closed. There was strong suspicion there of her guilt, and the deed was not one of those acts, perpetrated with Italian subtlety and external decorum in the inner recesses of Courts, of which people circulate timid whispers, but was a flagrant act—the common talk of her own people. At all events she became the husband of one guilty beyond all question of the crime held in chief abhorrence at Court; and not only so, but she had brought scandal on the royalty of France—she, the queen-dowager; allying herself with one too well known in Paris—noble, no doubt, as all Scots were, but a needy adventurer, seeking fortune wherever and however he could find her, and notorious for indulgencies in vices of a low cast. Then the bulk of what was honorable and respectable among her own subjects had taken arms against her, and the rest would not strike in her defence. But sorest, perhaps, of all the arrows at her heart, was the unkindness of him for whom she had encountered all. This dread skeleton in the house can generally be kept in its secret receptacle in the courts of princes, and even the abodes of moderate respectability; but everything in Holyrood went on too passionately and flagrantly for concealment. Many noticed that she was an oppressed, insulted wife. But little incidents referred to by persons present are more expressive than general accusations. LE CROC said that, immediately after the marriage, she was curious to know whether he had noticed somewhat of her husband's strange usage toward her, and told him not to wonder if her manner were sad, for she was in deep distress. Once, too, in an inner chamber, where she was alone with her husband, she was heard to weep, and to say she wished she had a knife, that she might put an end to her existence. By a rare coincidence this was heard both by LE CROC and MELVILLE—it was reported by the former to the King of France, and recorded by the latter in his diary. Such incidents are servicable to those who hold that the unhappy woman was the mere helpless victim of fraud and force—a sort of realization of the old stories about giants and enchanters, or of the romances with the tyrant lord who, gifted with powers almost as preternatural, seizes and imprisons the doomed princess. But there is another cause for such phenomena, with which the daily world is unfortunately more familiar, the woman with many gifts, and the one fatal weakness that induces her to throw them at the feet of an unworthy object; the victim of a blind, imperious passion, giving herself over, body and soul, to one so thoroughly selfish and brutal, that no attachment or gratitude, no prudential restraint, will even for a brief space suspend the impulses of his sensual and tyrannical nature.—*Burton's History of Scotland.*

LAST WORDS.—A remarkable instance of the "ruling passion strong in death" is to be found in the account left us of the death of MOZART, the great composer. Although MOZART was enfeebled by a fortnight's illness, still, when he felt that his last moments were approaching, he desired that the "Requiem" (which was among the latest of his productions) should be sung around his bed by some friends of his, performers at Shickanerder's Theatre. He himself sang the alto part, SCHACK the soprano, and HOFER the bass. Shortly afterwards he expired.

That great man and incorrigible joker, Sir THOMAS MORE, perished, it will be recollected, upon the scaffold. Observing, as he was ascending the scaffold, that it appeared very weak, he turned to the lieutenant, and said to him merrily: "I pray you, Mr. Lieutenant, that you see me safe up; and as for my coming down, why, let me shift for myself." Thus speaking, passed away one of the best and bravest spirits of that age. Surely it was men like him that first won for our land the title of "Merry England."

KING CHARLES II. also died with a joke upon his lips; his death had been expected for some time before it occurred, and thus many of his courtiers had been kept up all night. He apologized to those who stood around his bed for the trouble he had caused them; he had been, he said, a most unconscionable time in dying, but he hoped they would excuse it. "This was the last glimpse," remarks Lord MACAULAY, "of that exquisite urbanity so often found potent to charm away the resentment of a justly incensed nation."

DINING IN GERMANY.—I think it is THACKERAY who somewhere tells a story of his having felt himself obliged to cut a friend dead during the space of four years (although the man once saved his life and lent him, £1,700) because he saw him eating peas with his knife. Had one been disposed to take offence at any feats of jugglery with that dangerous weapon at L—— there would have been ample field for such exception. I remember on one occasion (when it was my inestimable privilege to sup at the serene table—an honor to which only twelve could be admitted, because we fed off gold, and the service was only made for a dozen)—I remember, I say, on that august occasion nearly fainting with horror and dismay when I beheld an old man in a gorgeous suit of clothes (painted, padded, dyed, and polished *à ravir*, and scintillating with orders,) drinking gravy off a knife. A serene highness is, I suppose, pledged to remain serene under any provocation. Our serene highness watched the juggling feat of this old gentleman with perfect placidity, but he ate his own supper after another fashion.—*Cornhill Magazine* for March.

CROMWELL IN PARLIAMENT.—OLIVER CROMWELL, now a man well nigh thirty years of age, rose to speak for the first time. He was dressed, so Sir PHILIP WARWICK tells us in his Memoirs—in a plain cloth suit, which would by no means seem to have been made by a fashionable tailor. His linen was anything but to be commended for its particular whiteness. Old-fashioned and somewhat worn ruffles decorated his wrists. Around his hat there was no band. His sword hung close to his side. Somewhat swollen and reddish in his countenance, his voice was singularly harsh and untunable, although his delivery was both warm and animated. In stature somewhat exceeding the middle height, his frame was strong, muscular, yet well proportioned. He had a manly air, bright and sparkling eyes, and possessed a stern and piercing look.

MOTHER OF PEARL PAPER.—The *Paper Trade Review* cautions the public against a beautiful paper bearing the above name, which has just been introduced to the trade. It appears that the pearly appearance is communicated to the paper by the use of sugar of lead; and on analysis it has been found that a card measuring 5½ by 3 inches contains no less than seven grains of that poisonous substance.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK IN 1866.

One year ago was a period of much interest in the Sanitary history of New-York. The community was watching with considerable anxiety for the advent of cholera, and speculations were freely indulged as to the effect which its presence would exert upon the health and business of the City. A newly-formed Board of Health had entered upon its duties; people were hoping that it might in some way be instrumental in averting or diminishing the ravages of what had been in previous years a terrible scourge.

The pestilence came in the due course of events, and the history of its visitation is written in the Appendix to the Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics contained in the First Annual Report of the New-York Metropolitan Board of Health. It is a careful, laborious, and able study of "Epidemic Cholera in the Metropolitan Sanitary District during the year 1866," well illustrated with appropriate maps, and with the interesting records of the disease as it appeared in Brooklyn and upon the islands of the East River, forms a first-class collection of facts and deductions of very great value.

The first question which naturally suggests itself is, was there a smaller number of deaths from cholera in New-York during this epidemic than the preceding one? In reply to this question, we find that in 1854 the mortality from cholera and cholera morbus was 2,810; in 1866, 1,435. The number of deaths from allied diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentry and cholera infantum in in 1854 was, however, 2,592, and in 1866 3,524, the mortality from these being greater last year than in the previous epidemic by 932. Here two facts must be taken into consideration, first the increase of population and second the gradual increase which we are informed has been taking place in fatal diarrhœal diseases in this City for the past six years. Probably, too, our present more complete registration gives fuller returns of mortality. Therefore, giving these facts their due weight, we find that 1,375 fewer lives were lost by cholera and cholera morbus in 1866 than in 1854; and that notwithstanding the increase in diarrhœal diseases and growth of popupulation, the loss of life by cholera and all allied diseases was greater in 1854 than in 1866 by 443.

Although it may be said that no inference can be drawn from the fact that the mortality from cholera last year in New-York was less than during the previous visitation, we are unwilling to admit the validity of the assertion. In other cities on this continent where the disease obtained a foothold the loss of life was fearful, and certainly the conditions which favored its spread existed in full force in New-York. Hence we believe that the methods adopted by the Board of Health were instrumental in saving many lives and even in limiting the epidemic. What were the well-grounded theories which formed a basis of action for the Board, and with which the names of FARR, SIMON, PARKES, PETTENKOFER and BUDD are associated, may be stated in the words of the Registrar's report, and it must be considered as a proof of the enlightened character of our health guardians that instead of regarding these theories as transcendental or visionary, they put them to a thorough trial:

"It was not until the results of the more exactly defined experiences and researches in the epidemics of 1854, 1859 and 1865, in Europe, had been logically analyzed and compared, that this most valuable of all conclusions was reached, namely: *That the diarrhœal excreta of the sick, when impregnating the soil, the drinking water, or any kind of decomposing matter, especially that of privies, cesspools, sewers, drains and the ground about dwelling houses, constitute the positive, the chief, and for aught that is yet known, the only means of propagating and spreading Asiatic Cholera.* To destroy, or at least to neutralize and control the infective power of the peculiar excreta of the cholera sick, at once becomes the first duty of the physician and sanitary officer. Chemistry has been successfully invoked for this work, and every branch of sanitary engineering and domestic hygiene, contributes its agency to the success of the task of absolute purification and protection from cholera poison."

We remember the directions for disinfection which were wont to appear last Summer in Dr. HARRIS' letters, and which were doubtless used for guidance all over the continent. Acting upon the belief that the essential agent in the propagation of cholera is produced by what is at present spoken of as fermentation, the Board of Health applied those chemicals, such as carbolic acid and copperas, which arrest organic fermentation wherever cholera defilement was supposed to exist. The value attached to disinfection, as employed here and in Great Britain, is thus referred to:

"The remarkable yet somewhat various degree of success that has attended the work of special cleaning and disinfection in the sanitary service of the Metropolitan Board of Health, the past season, strongly confirms the belief that the degrees of exactness, completeness and faithfulness in such sanitary work by medical officers will be found to constitute the actual measure of absolute sanitary control and triumph over the propogation and spread of the epidemic. To the Sanitary Superintendent, the staff of sanitary inspectors and the disinfecting corps the success of this work is a just compliment."

In the report of the President of the Board, contained in the preceding part of the volume, is this language:

"To the liberal use of disinfectants, the Metropolitan District is principally indebted for its comparative exemption from the epidemic, and the theory of PETENKOFER and BUDD, that cholera can be stamped out by their free and early application is positively confirmed and established."

On page 224, of Dr. HARRIS' report, we also find the following important statement:

"In Great Britain the success of preventive measures based upon the exact requirements of the present knowledge in regard to cholera and its causes, has been such as to remove the last vestige of popular incredulities concerning the doctrines which Drs. FARR, PARKES, BUDD and SIMON had publicly promulgated in the Autumn of 1865."

We also learn:

"That in *three hundred and sixty-two houses* where individual persons or families were smitten by cholera, but which were promptly brought under full sanitary control by disinfection and local purification, the pestilence did *not extend beyond the family in which the* first case occurred; while in houses and localities where well-marked first cases of cholera were not promptly treated by local cleansing and specific disinfection, cholera soon gained a foothold as a local epidemic, and that we have found no large group of fatal cases in which this was not true."

Such sentences show how much progress has been made in our knowledge of cholera since those days in which it was regarded as an erratic pestilence, sweeping with the wind over oceans and continents and governed by unknown laws of electricity or meteorology. Such conclusions give communities new confidence, allay panics, and comfort the suffering poor—that class from which cholera always selects its majority of victims. Such conclusions, too, warrant the assertion that the spread of cholera in the Metropolitan Sanitary District last Summer was limited by the adoption of scientific measures.

The first nine cases of the epidemic are given in considerable detail, yet the search for first cases in a large city on the seaboard is a work of the greatest difficulty. Cholera had been brought to our shores in the *Atlanta*, from Havre, in November, 1865, and in the *England* and *Virginia* in April, 1866, and twenty-seven persons had died of the disease on Ward's Island at the commencement of the previous Winter. However, it was not until May 1 that there was a reasonable evidence of the existence of the disease in the City. We remember the case of Mrs. JENKINS, in Ninety-third-street, near Third-avenue, and the manner in which it was dealt with by the Board was very practical:

"The case was not known to be of exotic origin, and it seemed barely possible that it had been produced by strictly local causes; but as we then reported to the Board and the Sanitary Superintendent the question, 'Is it sporadic and uninfectious?' is not to decide the duty of the moment, but rather, 'May it not be a case that possesses the infective and epidemic quality of Asiatic cholera?' The Board acted in accordance with this view. The immediate removal of the people from the premises to the barracks, and medical visitation of all who had been upon the premises the previous two days, helped to prevent the occurrence of events that would demonstrate the correctness of the hypothesis that this was malignant cholera. None of the forty or fifty persons thus under hygienic observation and care exhibited any symptoms of cholera, except a nursing infant of six months, which the deceased [illegible] That infant died from an unascertained but ominous cause the third day after the decease of its mother."

Time and space forbid us to more than notice the interesting report of the cholera as it appeared in Brooklyn, by Dr. R. C. STILES, or that of the epidemic on the islands in the East River by Dr. L. M. YALE, which is so full and valuable. Dr. HARRIS has shown throughout his report a disposition that the efforts of those who had labored in the same field should be duly accredited and constant reference is made to them. We feel that the city is indeed fortunate in having at the head of its Bureau of Registration such an accomplished sanitarian as its present occupant, who has created a system worthy of the wants of this Metropolis. This Bureau not only reflects daily the sanitary condition and dangers of the City, but is a repository of facts of increasing value from which new truths of the most practical character may be drawn.

The cholera may reappear this Summer. Side by side with our opening vegetation a pestilential germ may be quickened by the same rain and sunshine which falls with equal life-giving power upon the evil and the good, and yet we can confidently hope that the noxious growth will be dwarfed or blighted by the appliances of sanitary science. But constant vigilance is the price of safety, and we would unite with the medical officers of the Board in the just hope "that the work of sanitary improvement which the Board has commenced may go forward without interruption until every section of the Metropolitan District shall have been divested of the local conditions that invite pestilence, and until every class of the population is surrounded by the safeguards of hygiene."

THINGS WE READ ABOUT.

TO A VISION.

O still, sweet face from out the clouds,
O gentle face that haunteth me,
Melt back again into the shrouds
Of filmy air that compass thee!

I love no maid that sighs below,
I love no maid that smiles above;
I frown on thee—and yet I know
Thou art the picture of my love.

Why doth my weak heart conjure thee?
Go back, sweet shape, into the air,
And leave me, for I will not see
Thee bloom into a mortal fair.

I dare not love thee as thou art,
For love would fill thy cheek with life—
Into full being would'st thou start,
And whelm me with thy glories rife.

Away, away! I would not bring
Thy lovely brow a crown of care;
I would not see thee suffering
The life that I alone must bear.

Sweet face, perplex me then no more;
Look forth no longer from the page
My tired eye must linger o'er,
From sober youth to sober age.

Look out no longer from the flowers,
And smile no more when smiles the lake,
Bewilder not my dreaming hours,
Nor greet me still when I awake.

Take up thy mighty mantle's fold,
And hide thy curls and veil thy cheek;
Give me one look like those of old,
And leave me to the life I seek.

JOHN HAMPDEN.—In his relations with his friends, JOHN HAMPDEN was quiet and amiable. He was eminently sincere in his nature and modest in his deportment. No great talker, he was an eminently good listener. Under this exterior lay a fund of deeper and more hidden feeling, which required necessity to develop it. A fearless will and a ready determination to confront either moral or physical difficulties were prepared to make themselves apparent when appealed to by such a necessity; and such a necessity was it that now summoned him to act, for it was destined that JOHN HAMPDEN should be the man to give the signal of resistance to the arbitrary measures of his monarch. CHARLES had determined upon collecting the tax which the Commons had refused to pass in defiance of their will. It so happened that among the first who were called upon to pay their proportion of it was JOHN HAMPDEN. The amount which was demanded from him was twenty shillings. Quietly, but resolutely, he refused to pay it. Necessarily, the question was carried into the courts of law. But in those days it must not be supposed that law was what it has since become. The greatest might was then the greatest right; and the word of the Sovereign, although it might invariably shape the law, dictated in every case its application. Accordingly, the judges decided against him by a majority of eight to four. Our only wonder is that at this time even four judges could have been found who had honesty enough to register their decision in his favor. But although the suit was decided against him, a broader court of appeal justified the course which he had adopted. This was the people of England, who hailed him as the victor in that brief struggle in the face of this decision. His name became dear to every patriot. Thus it was that the family of CROMWELL commenced the strife between the nation and its monarch which his hand was to conduct to its termination.—*National Quarterly Review.*

"THAT'S VERY ODD."—A gentleman was recounting his travels one evening after dinner to a friend, and commenced in this way: "When I was traveling in Russia I was attacked in crossing a forest by a pack of twelve wolves, and from my post-chaise window I fired my revolver and killed the first wolf, and, strange to say, his companions stopped and devoured him, and then came on again to the fight. I shot another, and my postillion killed a third, both of which were devoured, and so we went on until only one wolf remained, and I killed him as we were entering the town, and I observed that he was immensely fat. He, of course, had devoured all his companions." "Dear me," said the friend, "that's very odd." "Very odd," said the traveler, "but not nearly so odd as that which happened on the following day. I was out shooting antelopes, and fired at one as he stood on the top of a craig, and, odd to say, the ball passed through his neck, and killed another which was standing on a craig a quarter of a mile off." "That's very odd," said the friend. "Yes, but the odd part of the story is to come. The report of my rifle so alarmed an old he bear which happened to be up in a tree, that he fell to the ground, broke his neck, and died on the spot." "Well," said the friend, "upon my soul that's very odd." "Yes, odd," said the traveler, "but not so odd as the sequel to my story. A thunderstorm came on, and I sought refuge in a hollow tree, and, to my horror, I descended into a nest of young bears, where I had not been very long when I heard a strange tapping, the unmistakable signs of the return of the she-bear. She ascended the tree and was descending the hollow. With the rapidity of lightning I seized her by the tail and plunged my hunting-knife into her haunches, upon which she started upward, dragging me with her, and as she went down one side of the tree I escaped by the other." "Now, really that's very odd," said the friend, "for it's the first time in my life I ever heard of a bear with a tail." "Yes," replied the traveler, "and it was the only time I ever met with one, and that's very odd."

THE END OF A GOURMAND.—A celebrated character has disappeared from the Palais Royal, Paris. PENE LARTIQUE was a Swiss, and a man of about 60. He actually spent the last fifteen years in the Palais Royal—that is to say, he spent the third of his life at dinner. Every morning, at 10 o'clock, he was to be seen going into a restaurant, (usually TISSAT'S,) and in a few moments was installed in a corner, which he only quitted about 3 in the afternoon, after having drank at least six or seven bottles of different kinds of wine. He then walked up and down the garden till the clock struck five, when he made his appearance again at the same restaurant, and always at the same place. His second meal, at which he drank quite as much as at the first, invariably lasted till 9½ o'clock. Therefore he devoted nine hours a day to eating and drinking. His dress was most wretched—his shoes broken, his trousers torn, his paletot without any lining and patched, his waistcoat without buttons, his hat a rusty red from old age, and the whole surmounted by a dirty white beard. One day he went up to the *comptoir*, and asked the presiding divinity there to allow him to run in debt for one day's dinner. He perceived some hesitation in complying with the request, and immediately called one of the waiters and desired him to follow him. He went into the office, unbuttoned a certain indispensable garment, and taking off a broad leather belt, somewhat startled the waiter by displaying 200 gold pieces, each worth 100f. Taking up one of them, he tossed it to the waiter, and desired him to pay whatever he owed. He never again appeared at that restaurant, and died a few days ago of indigestion.

THE SISTER OF BERANGER.—BERANGER'S sister has just attained her 101st year. The poet paid a sum to the Convent des Oiseaux for her maintenance. The said convent is a splendid edifice near the Arc de Triomphe, where the fashionable mothers of Paris educate their daughters, and, if possible, keep them till their marriage is arranged, when the fair *pensionnaire* issues from the convent walls arrayed in bridal attire, to meet at the altar the husband selected for her, whom she has probably seen two or three times during the Summer holidays at her father's chateau, but with whom it is highly improbable she has ever been allowed to exchange an idea.

CHATTERTON'S HABITS AND PERSONAL CHARACTER.—CHATTERTON himself cared little for the female sex. He once remarked to his sister that he would like well enough to become acquainted with an amiable woman, for it might soften his wild and proud character a little. The plan was tried, too, as it seems, but probably without success. He continued, at least, to live in the same secluded and moody manner. After his day's work at the office, he generally went every evening to his mother's house, where he remained till near 10 o'clock. He had, therefore, no time to frequent bad company, as has been laid to his charge: for even LAMBERT testifies that he was always faithful and industrious, and only at one time incurred a correction. This was when CHATTERTON had sent some satirical verses in a feigned handwriting to his old school teacher.

His manner of living was singularly frugal. He never ate meat, because he believed animal food to have a bad influence on the mind. He also never partook of strong drink. A roll or piece of bread and a glass of fresh water constituted his regular meal. Often his mother tempted him to sit down to a warm meal at home, but he invariably refused. "I have a work on hand," said he; I must not make myself more stupid than God has made me." He slept very little. "I study best," said he, "toward the full of the moon." Whole nights he would sit up in bed and write by moonlight. Sundays he generally employed in making excursions into the country, enjoying nature, sketching ancient ruins, towers, &c. Often he was seen walking to and fro along the river bank in violent emotion, wildly swinging his arms about and uttering passionate words. Then his dark, fiery eyes, with their wild, unearthly look, sparkled in wonderful ecstacy, until, breaking out into a sudden, violent fit of sobbing, the strange boy threw himself down on the ground. For many hours he could weep thus, in his pythonic ecstacies, over the lost Eden, of which but a moment ago he had dreamt to be a citizen.

ALFIERI'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.—In proportion as ALFIERI hated and despised France, he admired England. Everything in the latter country seemed to him beautiful and praiseworthy; but his praise of the English is as indiscriminate as his abuse of the French. "The roads," he says, "the inns, the horses, and, above all, the incessant bustle in the suburbs, as well as in the capital—all conspired to fill my mind with delight." BYRON and other Englishmen, who had traveled as much as he, pertinently ask, in commenting on this eulogy of everything English, where must his eyes have been; and he has been criticised still more severely for saying that the happy, glorious state of England made him "ashamed of being an Italian," and led him to wish "not to possess anything in common with that nation."

Most of our readers will remember how differernt was the estimate of HEINE; his views were the very opposite of those of ALFIERI. To the former everything English was as hateful as everything French was to the latter. But the English had no such claims on HEINE as the French had on ALFIERI. The German had, indeed, read a few English books through the medium of translations; but the Italian scarcely read any books but French, and seldom spoke any other language for nearly a quarter of a century. Even his tragedies are chiefly modeled on the French as we shall see more particularly as we proceed, whereas he scarcely knew anything of English literature. It may be doubted whether he ever read one of SHAKESPEARE'S dramas from beginning to end. Then, if we compare the two poets together, it will be seen that no two ever differed more as critics; but the difference was this: HEINE was a trained, experienced critic—one employed as such from year to year by different journals of the first class; whereas ALFIERI was really no critic; he wanted culture; his powers of observation were exceedingly slight; he could hardly be said to have any perception of the ridiculous.—*National Quarterly.*

QUEEN VICTORIA AS AN AUTHOR.—The fact is not generally known, either here or in America, that her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, has written a work, entitled *Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands*, which consists of about forty papers, descriptive of her life at Balmoral and the neighborhood. The work is illustrated by photographs and woodcuts from her Majesty's sketches. It contains, among other interesting matter, three long accounts of incognito journeys made by the Prince Consort and herself to different parts of Scotland, and the adventures they met with. In one of the papers she gives an account of the preaching of Dr. NORMAN McLEOD, of Glasgow, and after stating how astonished she was that any one could preach "so eloquently and touchingly without notes," she adds, "and then he prayed so kindly for me and the Prince in the after prayer that I was deeply touched; but when he invoked God's blessing on the children, I felt a great lump come in my throat." She had not expected to be prayed for so kindly by a Presbyterian, and least of all did she expect him to remember the children. I think there is something touching in this simple note of the Queen-wife and mother, which shows how true a woman she is. Only forty copies of the work have been printed for special friends and favorites, but sooner or later it will of course be reprinted, and will be a most interesting addition to cotemporary literature. What would the world not give for such a work by Queen MARY or Queen ELIZABETH? The copy from which I have quoted bore on the title-page the following inscription:

To dear JEANNIE G——, in remembrance of many, many happy hours—gone never to return again.
From V. R.

Her Majesty has also writen the preface to a life of the Prince Consort, which Gen. GREY is preparing for private distribution.—*London Correspondent Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.—An English publishing house announces a new version of the story of the famous Diamond Necklace, which goes far more into detail than any of the hundred and one existing narratives of this most romantic of all great frauds. The anthor, Mr. HENRY VIZETELLY, well known in connection with illustrated journalism, has had access to various unpublished letters relative to the affair, written by MARIE ANTOINETTE, LOUIS XVI., Count and Countess DE LA MOTTE, and their sister, Mlle. DE VALOIS, and to all the official documents connected with the case, stowed away in the Imperial archives, and which only one previous writer on the subject has thought it worth while to consult. He has also availed himself largely of the curious autography of the old Count DE LA MOTTE, written so recently as 1330 at the instigation of the French Police, and now preserved in the bureau of the Prefecture; of the quite recently published memoirs of Count BEUGNOT, Minister of State under NAPOLEON and LOUIS XVIII, and who was in his early days the rejected suitor and then the intimate friend of Madame de la MOTTE, assisting her to burn her letters and papers when the agents of police were on her track, and quitting her only a few minutes before she was arrested and lodged in the Bastile. These memoirs, by the way, give a most lively account of the gorgeous display made by the DE LA MOTTES after the Countess had filched the necklace and her husband had sold the diamonds by piecemeal to GRAY, of New Bond-street—the Hunt and Roskell of that epoch. The foregoing are merely some of the new materials of which the writer has availed himself; others equally interesting, and derived from almost unknown channels, have been largely used in the course of a narrative which loses none of its romance in the multitude of new facts brought to light.

THE JUSTICE OF MAHMOUD.—Apart from his besetting sin of avarice, MAHMOUD was fond of justice, and the following well-known anecdote proves that he was even capable of magnanimity worthy of BRUTUS and the days of republican Rome. On one occasion, a poor subject appeared before him to complain that, having the misfortune to be possessed of a handsome wife, his domestic felicity was constantly destroyed by the visits of an omrah of high rank, who, attended by boisterous companions, turned him out of his house, beat him with stripes, and rendered his life anything but comfortable. Having heard his story, MAHMOUD desired the man to inform him the first time he was similarly maltreated. Three or four nights afterward the visit was repeated, and the poor man went to the palace, as commanded, to lay the information before the King. Although MAHMOUD was in the harem, he immediately arose and, seizing a sword, accompanied the petitioner to his house. When he arrived he commanded the lights to be put out, and entering alone, slew the intruder with his own hand. He immediately ordered the lights to be struck, and earnestly examined the face of the deceased, after which, saying his prayers, he called for refreshment. The man being very poor, could give him nothing but some barley bread and date wine; but having partaken plentifully, he retired to his palace. When questioned about his conduct, he said he had ordered the lights to be put out because he believed that none but his own sons would dare commit so open an outrage, and he feared lest the sight of one he loved so much should stay the hand of justice. His prayers were to return thanks for having spared the blood of his own son; but so painful had been his anxiety, that for three days he had taken no water.—*The Conquerors, Warriors and Statesmen of India. By Sir Edward Sullivan, Baronet.*

DREAM-SPECTRES.—CHARLES DICKENS, in one of his ephemeral publications, illustrates the fact that the brain makes ghosts both sleeping and waking. Two of these are worth recording, as they will help to explain a multitude of others of a similar caracter. A man was lying in troubled sleep, when a phantom with the cold hand of a corpse seized his right arm. Awaking in horror, he found upon his arm the impression of the cold hand of the corpse, and it was only after reflecting that he found the terrible apparition to be due to the deadening of his own left hand on a frosty night, which had subsequently grasped his right arm. This was a real ghost of the brain, which the awakening of the senses and the understanding explained. M. GRATIOLET narrates a dream of his own, which is singularly illustrative of how the brain makes ghosts in sleep. Many years ago, when occupied in studying the organization of the brain he prepared a great number both of human and animal brains. He carefully stripped off the membranes, and placed the brains in alcohol. Such were his daily occupations, when one night he thought that he had taken out his own brains from his own skull. He stripped it of its membranes; he put it into alcohol; and then he fancied he took his brain out of the alcohol and replaced it in the skull. But, contracted by the action of the spirit, it was much reduced in size, and did not at all fill up the skull. He felt it shuffling about in his head. This feeling threw him into such a great perplexity that he awoke with a start, as if from nightmare. M. GRATIOLET, every time that he prepared the brain of a man, must have felt that his own resembled it. This impression awakening in a brain imperfectly asleep, while neither the senses nor the judgment were active, the physiologist carried on an operation in his sleep which probably had often occurred to his fancy when at his work, and which had then been summarily dismissed. A pursuit that had at last become one of routine, and the association of himself with his study, explain the bizarre and ghastly dream of M. GRATIOLET.—*Harper's Monthly.*

AUSTRIAN POLITENESS.—When criticizing national manners, a foreigner must not generalize from the politeness or rudeness which he himself may receive, but notice the behavior of the natives to each other. Whoever watches the Austrians, without losing sight of this precaution, will discover, firstly, that they are guided by a positive code of civility, whose tacit prescriptions are as accurately followed as if some Menu or Solon of manners had written them on tables. The first commandment forbids inequalities of politeness. There must be degrees in intimacy, but there can be no degrees in the outer forms of courtesy and homage. In conversation with an obscure and uninteresting person, the Austrian will take as much pains to please as when great social or sentimental interests are at stake. The small coin of customary salutations, as expressions of respect, obeisances, apologies for accidental pressure in crowded rooms, and the like, is rigorously exacted and always paid. When an introduction occurs the parties concerned are willing to listen and look, instead of betraying visible repugnance to the operation, or trying to catch the eye of a friend across the room, or perhaps in London fashion making a sudden wheel and marching off before two phrases have been exchanged. The general tone of manners, particularly with the men, is soft, and might be called too silken by the admirers of the boisterous and categorical method of our own rising generation. There may even be noticed an occasional deficiency in what SWIFT called "the art of making every reasonable person in the company easy, and being easy ourselves." However, seeing that what looks like timidity is too often dullness or arrogance, and that most Austrians are either Bœotian or proud, it is curious that shy individuals should be so comparatively rare.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

IMPERIAL DISCIPLINE.—It appears from the following anecdote that the Prince Imperial is kept in remarkably good order by his tutors. He was taking his riding lessons the other day; the child rode round the ring leaning to the off side of his pony, instead of toward the centre of the circle. His equerry, M. BACHON, desired him to ride as usual. The Prince paid no attention. "Monseigneur," said M. BACHON, "I beg you to ride in the proper position, otherwise I shall have to take you off your pony." The child did not seem to hear. M. BACHON went up to him, stopped the pony, and quietly lifted the Prince off his saddle. Monseigneur coolly lay flat down on the sand, and there he stayed. M. BACHON told him if he did not get up he would make the pony walk over him. Upon this he got up and was very obedient during the rest of the lesson. However, the Emperor came into the school just as this scene was nearly over. As soon as the child saw his father, "Papa, BACHON forced me to"— "What! You say BACHON?" "Yes, papa; BACHON." "Say Monsieur BACHON," replied the Emperor. The child did not utter another word. The Emperor, on hearing from the equerry what had happened, informed his son that M. BACHON had been perfectly right, and had acted in accordance with his express orders. Next day the Prince was out riding, and suddenly stopped his horse and said; "M. BACHON, will you allow me to call you 'BACHON' when we are alone?" "No, Monseigneur, your father forbid you to do so." "Yes; but when we are quite alone nobody will know anything about it." "Well, yes; but only when we are quite alone."—*Paris letter.*

VICTOR COUSIN'S LIBRARY.—It has been already stated that M. COUSIN bequeathed to the Sorbonne his magnificent library, composed of 14,000 volumes, many of them rare editions and of great value. But it is not generally known that the deceased in his will entered into very minute details on the subject. He requires that the library shall be left just as it is, in the very same place, so that readers may be received in the apartment which he inhabited for more than 30 years, but now to be transformed into one of the library-rooms of the Sorbonne. He also leaves to that building all the furniture and engravings that adorned his room. He formally forbids any of his books being lent out of the premises. He endows the Sorbonne with an annual income of 100,000f.—viz., 4,000f. for the Librarian, 2,000f. for the sub-librarian, 1,000f. for the reading-room clerk, and 3,000f. for keeping the books in repair. Lastly, he designates M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE as chief librarian, and leaves him all his papers, charging him expressly to write his (the testator's) biography. The posts of chief and sub-librarian are hereafter to be reserved for *agregés* of the University. Having made all these dispositions M. COUSIN appoints as universal legatees MM. MIGNET, BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE and FREMYN, who will have at least 400,000f. to share among them, after all deductions, and independent of a capital representing an annual income of 6,000f. bequeathed specially to M. MIGNET.

LINCOLN AND HERNDON.—These men were very different. HERNDON was poetic, ideal, speculative. He read *Carlyle, Theodore Parker, Ruskin* and *Emerson*, and he was persistently putting these books into LINCOLN'S hands; but LINCOLN did not like them. HERNDON has also the deep, sad eyes of the pioneer, and is in his nature sensitive and perceptive like a woman. There was nothing perceptive in Mr. LINCOLN. He knew very little of individual men, took them at their own estimate, was not warned till he was cheated. As they grew older, he depended more and more on his partner in such matters. He did not like to study; so he would tell HERNDON beforehand what authorities and illustrations he should want for his speeches, and HERNDON would do the reading up.

"When I began business," said Mr. HERNDON, "I saw no reason why I should not gain a true point on a false plea; but LINCOLN never would have it—he put an end to it at once. I never knew him to do a mean thing or a dirty trick. During all our intercourse, we never had a word nor a quarrel. We never kept any books or separate accounts against each other. We held each other's money constantly; but I, at least, was never wronged out of a single cent. He was the truest friend I ever had, next to my mother. When he did attach himself, he was intensely wrapt in his friend. Nothing but a demonstration of dishonesty would wean him; ordinary vice would not. Neither directly nor indirectly did he ever give one cent to influence an election. I have heard him refuse over and over!"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR—Prince RUPERT halted on the plain almost within musket-shot of the Army of the Parliament. For more than two hours his soldiers and the enemy remained under arms, contemplating each other. RUPERT was inspecting the ground and arranging his plan of attack. At length the word was given, and his troops advanced, crossing the ditches with which the plain was intersected and bearing down upon the enemy. The Scotch cavalry formed its right wing, and these, after a brief but sharp conflict, were totally dispersed. FAIRFAX, who was the Parliamentary General, vainly endeavored to restrain them from flying from the field of battle. In less than an hour the tidings of the complete defeat of the Parliamentary army were so widely spread that a courier bore the news of it to Oxford. Bonfires were lit in the streets of that city, and for some hours its royalist population abandoned themselves to their joy.

While, however, the victorious Cavaliers were pursuing the routed wing of the enemy, their own right, although commanded by Prince RUPERT in person, had undergone a similar fate. A greater man than the Prince was now opposed to him. This was CROMWELL. Charging with his wonted reckless impetuosity, RUPERT was met by the soldiers of the stern Republican. They were as a wall of steel. In vain did the fiery leader of the Royalist troops hurl them against the enemy. The nervous spirit of his antagonist seemed to have grown into the intrepid soul of a valiant warrior. His voice rang athwart the tumult and his sword struck heavily in the strife. After a terrible struggle, RUPERT was compelled to yield. The Parliamentary infanty, which was also victorious, completed his defeat. But CROMWELL forbade all pursuit, and collected his cavalry for the purpose of awaiting the return of the troops who had dispersed the Scotch. Worn out with the pursuit, their horses jaded, and their swords dripping with blood, the acvaliers returned. A brief and glorious charge decided the fortune of the day. Scattered before him, the straggling royalists were chased from the field, and the battle of Marston Moor first traced the name of CROMWELL imperishably upon the page of English history.

THE POPE'S LIFE.—The Pope leads a most regular life. He gets up every morning at 6 o'clock, when he celebrates a mass; after this office he reads his breviary, next hears a mass celebrated by one of his domestic chaplains, after which he takes a light breakfast. All these duties bring him to 8 o'clock, when he goes into his study and grants audiences. The number of people seeking audiences is sometimes very great, especially about the more solemn festivals of the church, when throngs are attracted to St. Peter's from all parts of the world. At these seasons the pressure upon him is so great he is obliged to receive five or six hundred together. They are placed in a large hall of the Vatican, His Holiness walks in front of the whole line, says some kind word to every person; after he has gone down the whole line a master of ceremonies forms them into a half circle around the Pope, who addresses a paternal exhortation to them and sends them away with his blessing. At 10 o'clock the Ministers begin to work with him, Cardinal ANTONELLI having the precedence, the others follow him in turn. These conferences last until 11½ o'clock, when the Pope again grants audiences for an hour and a half. At 1 o'clock the Pope lunches. After lunch he reads his breviary. Then he walks in the gardens of the Vatican or rides in his carriage until 5 o'clock, when he again grants audiences for four hours. At 9 o'clock he sups; at 10 he says his prayers and goes to bed.

MR. LINCOLN'S HONESTY.—"Did Mr. LINCOLN never do an unfair thing?" I once interrupted HERNDON to ask; for I heard stories in Illinois that made me think it was possible that even he had not been immaculate—some rumor of an Ex-Governor guilty of enormous frauds upon the revenue, whose retainer he had accepted.

"I cannot say he never did," replied HERNDON, "for I remember one or two rare instances. One morning a gentleman came here and asked him to use his legal influence in a certain quarter, where LINCOLN again and again assured him he had no power. I heard him refuse the $500 offered over and over again. I went out and left them together. I suppose LINCOLN got tired of refusing, for he finally took the money; but he never offered any of it to me; and it was noticeable that whenever he took money in that way he never seemed to consider it his own or mine. In this case he gave the money to the Germans in the town, who wanted to buy themselves a press. A few days after he said to me, in the coolest way: 'HERNDON, I gave the Germans $250 of yours the other day.' 'I am glad you did, Mr. LINCOLN,' I answered. Of course I could not say I was glad he took it."

ECCLESIASTICAL LAWYERS.—Mr. CHADWICK was a lawyer, living in Barchester, who earned his bread from ecclesiastical business. He was one of those gentlemen, two or three of whom are to be seen in connection with every see—who seems to be hybids—half lay, half cleric. They dress like clergymen, and affect that mixture of clerical solemnity and clerical waggishness which is generally to be found among minor canons and vicars choral of a cathedral. They live, or at least have their offices, half in the Close and half out of it—dwelling as it were just on the borders of holy orders. They always wear white neckhandkerchiefs and black gloves; and would be altogether clerical in their appearance, were it not that as regards the outward man they impinge somewhat on the characteristics of an undertaker. They savour of the Church, but the savour is of the Church's exterior. Any stranger thrown into chance contact with one of them would, from instinct, begin to talk of things ecclesiastical, without any reference to things theological or things religious. They are always most worthy men, much respected in the society of the Close, and I never heard of one of them whose life was not comfortable or whose children were left without provision.—*The Last Chronicle of Barset, No. 13.*

HOLLAND HOUSE.—What is the peculiar charm of Holland House? What has made it famous among the great houses of England? The names connected with it—"the men of renown"—statesmen, poets, philosophers, artists, and wits, who found in his mansion a brilliant literary club, a hall of science, a great political centre, and a home of taste, beauty, and intellect. Even the old Abbots Kensington, now almost forgotten, was the home of one of noblest families of England. The DE VERES, Earls of Oxford, had for twenty generations a home here. The neighbouring Earl's Court was probably named from their Manorial Court having been held there. We find one of these predecessors of the Hollands at Runnymede, on that eventful day in June when the wailed barons of England made the long mead a name of fame for ever. The banners of others floated above the charging hosts at Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt.—*Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper.*

MORTALITY IN SPAIN.—Mr. GRANT DUFF remarks that "Spain retains less of the real spirit of Christianity than any other country." Taking morality to be the essence of Christianity, he might have said that the immorality of the Spaniard—more especially one particular form of immorality—among the upper and lower classes of society, and of the priests, is far beyond that of any other European country. As one slight testimony of this, we may bring the sorrowful but solemn acknowledgement of the Archbishop of one of the largest Provinces in Spain, that he only knew of two Priests in his whole diocese beside himself who led decently chaste lives! While it is also worthy of note that no country in Europe, we believe, can show so enormous a proportion of foundlings and foundling hospitals.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Government Life Annuities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those who buy annuities of life insurance and annuity companies get only four per cent. interest. The Government pays five or six. Why should it not pay at least five to life annuitants? I see no reason why not; on the contrary, there are strong reasons why it should.

1. By converting trransferrable bonds into untransferrable annuities, the Government would withdraw from the market so much of its debts, and thereby increase the value of its bonds; 2. Life annuitants would be actively patriotic; 3. Wealthy men need a secure investment by which their wealth may be preserved, and enjoyed by many, in annuities sufficient for comfort, but not enough to tempt them to idleness; 4. By receiving small deposits, the Government may save to the people much that is now spent in dissipation; and what is thus saved will be added to the prospective capital of the country, and remain productive until paid back in annuities. And this accommodation would not have the character of guardianship, which liquor laws have; yet it would do much to accomplish the object of such laws.

To the foregoing—which, I trust, will be deemed unobjectionable—I will add a proposal which some may deem objectionable, but which, from having seen its effects in other countries, I believe will do more good than harm. Lotteries are still kept up in some countries, as Government monopolies. Being managed by trusthworthy men under careful supervision, they are not fraudulent like the illegal lotteries which abound here. But they are not so useful as they might be made; yet they are efficient enemies to grogshops and other places where money and time are wasted.

What I propose is, that Government should establish a lottery for life annuities. Part of the weekly surplus of wages would go into it and into the working capital of the country, instead of going as it now goes, into grogshops and other places that give no beneficent return for it. The excitement of such a chance of gain would stimulate industry more than it is stimulated by the appetite for drinks and other sensualities, yet perhaps not so much as it might be stimulated by a lottery for prizes payable immediately. But this limitation is one of the advantages attending a Government lottery, as compared with one managed by speculators, who yield to the desires of their customers, without regard to the mischief they may do them. Both industry and capital would be increased by it. But a greater good would result from the increased means to support people in old age, and to educate their children.

It may be replied that each man might better deposit his weekly surplus, to accumulate, and make sure of all he saves, and covet no more. True: but we have men who are governed by passion more than by wisdom; who will not avail themselves of savings banks; yet who will be excited by a weekly chance to win a life annuity; and the question is, whether we shall do these men more good than harm by this attraction, which draws them away from wasteful indulgences. I have long believed that a balance of good is likely to result, both to the community and to the individuals who take chances; and I should like to see it carried out, or at least discussed.

J. R. FISHER.

Lavish Expenditures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WATERLOO, Monday, March 25, 1867.

In your SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES I read, *con amore*, your remarks on "Our National Debt and Our National Resources."

While England pays only three per cent. on her large debt and Russia is borrowing millions there at four per cent., our Government scrip goes a begging in Europe at over eight per cent. interest. And our National Legislature, instead of applying itself to raise the Government credit by economy, retrenchment, and abstaining from voting hundreds of millions for gratuitous appropriations, now exhibits the sad spectacle of individual members vieing with each other to see which can vote the most money as a bounty to discharged soldiers; thus adding to our colossal debt, to the manifest depreciation of the national credit, and to the indefinite postponement of a return to a sound currency, legitimate trade and successful industry.

When that expert politician but unlucky General, BANKS, proclaimed that he "would go as far as he who goes the furthest," in voting money to the soldiers for any "purpose or under any pretext whatever," I wonder if he had ever reflected that there are hundreds of thousands of aged people, widows and the fatherless whose seven per cent. income on their gold investments was barely sufficient for their support under a sound currency; and now, under a depreciated currency and consequent inflated prices of all sumptuary articles, they are reduced to the most trying shifts to live, and every legislator who votes away the national credit and resources, prolongs this state of thing and makes himself strictly accountable to his country and his God.

It would seem also that our State Legislature, sympathizing with the improvident appropriations and prodigal expenditure of Congress, is also voting away the credit and wealth of the State with an unblushing hardihood that has no precedent in the annals of republican legislation, and which, if carried out, must inflict on the tax-payers of the now enormously taxed Empire State a system of legal oppression which will cast even Imperial Austria, with her swarming necessitous bureaucracy, into the shade!

It is stated that the Assembly has voted to give the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad $250,000, and the same amount to the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad; that it has also passed a bill appropriating a quarter of a milion of currency—call it not dollars—to commence a new Capitol building; and that the grave Senators are for spending the State's money as lavishly as the House.

What a pity we had not old fogy conservatives enough in the Legislature at Albany to hold back such prodigality, until we have a sound currency and consequent lower prices of labor and materials, and the people have begun to recuperate from their present very burdensome taxation.

But the cry is "old fogy" whenever a legislator is mean enough to hint that the present Capitol buildings, primitive and unfashionable as they are, can well be made to answer every necessary purpose, at least until the people begin to be relieved from a portion of their present direct and indirect taxation.

W.

POLITICL ITEMS.

In reply to a letter requesting him to be a candidate for reëlection, Mayor THOMAS, of St. Louis, said: "Allow me to assure you I do not wish the office, and my family all bitterly oppose my being again elected. If you nominate me I shall not thank you. If you elect me I shall not thank you. If you elect me it is your own business, but allow me to remark, it after hearing me explain myself so freely, so that you cannot misunderstand my position, you do elect me, I shall consider it the highest compliment you could pay me on earth, and I would feel bound to serve you for another term."

The Hartford *Times* publishes the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, March 28.
The report in the *Tribune* is untrue. I have information that the election of Mr. ENGLISH is certain. This is my hope and belief.
JAMES DIXON.

In reply to a telegram from the Sheriff of East Feliciana, La., as to whether he should hold an election as ordered by the Secretary of State, to take the sense of the people in reference to the State Convention, Gen. SHERIDAN replied: "The election will not be held; the law will be repealed."

Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Member of Congress from the Fourth District of Ohio, has declined to be a candidate for Governor of that State, saying: "I feel that the nomination is due and will be accorded to some one of the distinguished citizens of Ohio who had been previously announced, or, at least, to some one more widely known and more deserving than I am. When the nomination is made I will be found ready to take the stump and devote whatever of ability I may have to secure the success of the Republican Union ticket, on the platform of "equal and exact justice to all men."

At a meeting of the Colored Union League of Decatur, Ala., resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing their "gratitude to the honored representatives of the loyal people of the United States for enacting such laws as have secured to them and their posterity the same civil and political rights that white men enjoy, and declaring it to be their solemn duty, as well as their purpose, to vote for none to office but those who have been the tried friends of their race and the friends of the General Government.

Hon. WILLIAM YERGER, of Jackson, Miss., in a recent letter, tells his friends that it would be folly for the South to remain passive, and urges all whom his views may reach to proceed as fast as possible to the work of reconstruction under the provisions of the law. He also tells them that the Supreme Court can entertain no jurisdiction of any question arising under the Military Bill which will be of the least practical political importance.

In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, a young man, native of that town, who was at the South when the rebellion commenced, applied to be registered. He acknowledged that he joined the rebel army voluntarily—that he was once taken prisoner and could have returned home, but that he voluntarily returned South and remained in the rebel army until the evacuation of Richmond. He was told that he could not vote in Connecticut.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Judge BUSTEED delivered an address to the negroes of Lowndes County (where he has a plantation) recently, in which he urged them to hold aloof from politics for the present; to attend to their labor, and leave the voting to the whites, telling them that they were not prepared to vote intelligently, and therefore should not vote at all.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, Esq., the Republican candidate for Senator in the Fourth District of Connecticut, recently challenged Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER, his opponent, to a public discussion, but the latter declined, saying that his duties as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee would prevent his acceptance, and that business before pleasure is his motto.

The colored voters of Jacksonville, Fla., at a recent meeting, resolved: "That we as a body will support a Union ticket; we will support no man who has ever been in the Confederate service voluntarily; that we will stick to each other in a body; that we will stand united as one; that we will not be influenced by any man to cast a vote."

The Conservative members of the Maryland Legislature have issued an address to the people urging them to send as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention none but persons of experience, wisdom and virtue, who challenge the respect and confidence of all.

The prospectus of the New-Orleans *Republican* says it will be devoted to the political, commercial and industrial interests of Louisiana; in furtherance of which it will support the principles of the Republican Party, and the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress.

Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, is in New-Orleans, and the *Picayune* says "he is, as is habitual with him, calm and self-poised; neither forward to take advanced positions, nor unwilling to abide by any in which it is his lot to be cast—a safe man to hold the reins in unsafe times."

The Macon *Journal*, in view of the alarm felt by some of the citizens of Georgia at the possible effects of the Reconstruction Act, states that of the one hundred and thirty-two counties in the State, not more than thirty-two can be carried by the negroes.

The people of Sandusky, Ohio, have nominated a citizens' ticket, composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, the object being to secure a City Government which will check the rowdyism now prevalent there.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* publishes an editorial, urging that city's fine climate, good water, salubrious atmosphere and central position, as so many claims on the General to command the Third Military District to locate his headquarters there.

The Charleston *Mercury* quotes paragraphs from Gen. SICKLES' order to show "the temperate spirit in which the law is intended to be carried out."

The annual town meetings for the election of township officers in those counties of Illinois which have adopted township organizations will be held on Tuesday, April 2.

The National Convention which was called by the Kentucky Legislature to meet at Louisville in May has been postponed to July 4.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburgh April 9, to determine upon the time and place for the State Convention.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & CO., for the week ending 15th of March, 1867. From New-York—James McKaye, Wm. H. McKaye and wife, H. G. McKaye, W. E. Burt, C. W. McCunn and wife, Nelson A. Olds, Thos. J. Havemeyer, M. Knoedler, James Willcox, Dr. E. A. Crane, Thomas M. Foote and family, W. C. Barney, C. A. Scofield and lady, O. C. Sawyer, Fred. A. Starr, Thomas B. Connolly, A. W. Greenleaf and family. Boston — N. D. Turner, John Ware, Amory Leland and wife, Jas. F. Babcock, H. Villard and wife, F. J. Garrison, John Mixer and wife, J. E. Tyler, M. D., A. Beebe, J. M. Usher and wife, Miss Usher, Walter Winslow, R. M. Wood and wife, Chas. Brewer and wife, H. B. Chamberlain, Geo. W. Wheelwright, W. Atherton, C. C. Coffin, J. B. Leach, N. S. Cobleigh, E. S. Wilkinson. Philadelphia—Brinton Coxe, C. A. Schaeffer, W. Donaldson, C. F. Schoe[illegible]er and lady. Buffalo—Mrs. W. G. Fargo, E. E. Hazard. Chicago—H. C. Durand, Gen. F. A. Starring. Louisville—James Ferguson, M. S. Milton. Cleveland—Mr. Rettoerg and wife, Miss S. Le Pelley. Lafayette, Ind.—J. A. Wilstaco. Indianapolis—W. B. Fletcher, J. H. Baldwin. Indiana—F. S. Williams, H. D. Spears. Springfield—D. De Gothal, H. W. Hallett. Baltimore—G. A. Reinicker and wife. Cincinnati—Geo. P. Bowler. Milwaukee—E. A. Phillips. United States Army—Gen. A. Ames. Vermont—M. C. Smith. Michigan—H. C. Lewis and wife. California—Geo. B. Butler, Jr. Loudon—Geo. M. Bright.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "When Marshal BAZAINE reached the City of Orizaba, at the head of the French Expeditionary Corps, retiring from Mexico, he assembled his officers around him, and in an address to them denied the reports that he had been speculating in commissary stores belonging to the army, and had thereby made a great deal of money. But he also endeavored ineffectually to explain away the scandal about the sale of his palace. This was the property of the Mexican nation, and cost something over a million hard Mexican dollars. MAXIMILIAN gave it to the Marshal on the occasion of his marriage, but when he was ordered back home he could not carry it with him; so he sold it to the City Council of Mexico, as nobody else would buy it, for a paltry $100,000—a palace that was worth a million. The Marshal does not return direct to Paris, but has sailed off to Toulon. If NAPOLEON still watches zealously over French name and fame he will send a commissary of police down to Toulon, seize those $100,000 and return them to Mexico."

The WARD brothers, of Newburgh, challenge any four men in the British Provinces or the United States to row a five mile race for any stake from $1,000 to $2,500 a side, either at Boston or Springfield. JOSH WARD, although beaten badly by HAMILL and BROWN in the last two matches he rowed, makes a proposition for a rowing sweepstakes for the single scull championship. He says that his brother, GILL WARD, himself, and MCKIEL, of Cold Spring, are willing to put up $500 each, if HAMILL and BROWN will do the same, for a five mile race; the second saving his entrance money, and the race to come off on the Hudson River, at any place between Yonkers and Troy. JOSH WARD also makes a proposition for a sweepstakes of $500 from each of the above five oarsmen, open also to KELLY, CHAMBERS and other English oarsmen, who are to be specially invited; the race to be over a course of five miles, to come off in Paris during the great Exposition.

The Newburyport, Mass., *Herald* tells the following story of a courtship in that vicinity which continued for twenty years: "The gentleman lived in Newbury and the lady in what is now West Newbury, both towns being one at that time, the town-meeting being held at the latter place, on which occasion the worthy swain, after the business of the day was over, was wont to solace himself with a visit to his inamorata, bidding her farewell at a decorous hour in the evening till the next annual meeting. The nineteenth meeting proved so stormy as to chill both his patriotism and passion, and he remained at home, but made amends by marrying her on the twentieth and taking her back with him to his ancestral roof.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Gen ROSECRANS wrote his resignation in California and dispatched it to headquarters some time in December. On hearing of this more than a month later, and through a third person, his brother, the Bishop, wrote a private letter to the President asking him to refuse the acceptance of the resignation on the ground that Gen. ROSECRANS deserved to be retained for life in the service of the Government. Gen. ROSECRANS is at present making a business tour through Arizona.

In Louisiana recently a gentleman said he had killed sixteen robins before breakfast; another doubted the assertion. A challenge followed and was accepted. The parties met. One fired, but the other dropped his gun and rushed at his antagonist, shouting, "Now, I suppose you're satisfied; I can whip you, and I'm going to do it." He was large and his opponent was small, the seconds interfered, and after a windy combat the affair was amicably adjusted.

Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON took the autographs of his classmates on leaving West Point in 1846, and the collection, which is on exhibition at Boston, is one of much interest now. It contains the autographs of such Union Generals as McClellan, Foster, Stoneman, Reno, Gilbert, Sturges, Gibbs, Palmer, Seymour, Couch and Russell, and among the rebels are Stonewall Jackson, Pickett, Gardner, A. P. Hill, Wilcox and Maury.

JOHN BOYNTON, who, two years ago, gave $100,000 to found a school of industrial science in Worcester, Mass., died on the 25th inst., in his 76th year. He was a native of Mason, N. H., to which town he gave $10,000 for a free public library, several years ago. The greater part of his active life was spent in Templeton, Mass., which he twice represented in the State Legislature.

Some tubes containing fulminate of silver burst while Mr. FREDERIC STRANGE was examining them in his store in Bangor, Me. The explosion tore a large hole in the window-sill, seriously injured Mr. STRANGE'S eye and burned his left hand very severely. His escape from instant death was miraculous.

Mr. IRA S. BUSH, heretofore esteemed as one of the most respectable residents of Port Jervis, Orange County, has been arrested for "shoving" counterfeit money. Some of it was found on him, and he was delivered to the United States authorities, after having confessed his guilt.

An undertaker in Cleveland, Ohio, left town recently, informing his wife that it was for the purpose of procuring lumber for coffins. A married lady, however, left town about the same time, and as neither has been heard from since, the undertaker's wife regards the coincidence as very suspicious.

Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D. D., Professor of Greek in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, died on the 22d inst. He was a native of New-York City, and was born in October, 1807. He graduated in Union College in 1829. He had been connected with Miami University only about six months.

Gen. GEORGE HANSE died a few days ago in Gallipolis, Ohio, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was an old Jackson Democrat, and, in 1828, attended the first Convention of the party ever held in that State.

A Rhode Island woman writes to a Providence paper, protesting against the clause in the new liquor law which forbids the sale to "females, minors or persons of notoriously intemperate habits," as offensive and insulting to her sex.

Rev. EDWARD PAGE, the oldest member of the New-Jersey Conference, died suddenly at Keyport on Monday morning, March 25, aged about 80 years. He was in attendance at the annual Conference, and took part in the services on Saturday and Sunday.

J. H. BOWMAN, one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*, on the 24th inst. shot a former employe, named GEORGE COOPER, whom he charged with insulting his little daughter. COOPER will probably die.

A freedman in Pulaski County, Ga., employs his former master as overseer, paying him eight bales of cotton to superintend his planting operations the present year.

Dr. P. WROTH has been elected President of Washington College, at Chester, Md., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. E. F. CHAMBERS.

JOHN B. GOUGH is reported to have received an offer from England of £250 per night for one year's service—one lecture per week, and the series to be confined entirely to the metropolis.

The fact that curiosity and not dishonesty was the motive which prompted Mr. PARSONS, the postmaster of Niagara Falls, to open letters, saved him from heavy punishment.

ANNA BUTTS has recovered $8,250 from JAMES WILSON (both parties are residents of Decatur, Ill.,) for breach of promise.

Madame CORA JAMES has recovered $10,000 damages against the Missouri *Democrat* for libel. The *Democrat* will move for a new trial, or appeal.

Hon. MARK H. DUNNELL, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Maine, has been appointed to the same office in Minnesota.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON has returned from his western tour, during which he delivered forty lectures.

A concert was given in Portland, Me., a few nights since, to invited guests, by the officers of the British steamships then in port.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable news to yesterday evening is received. Count WALEWSKI has resigned the Presidency of the French Corps Legislatif. It is rumored that Holland will probably sell the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France.

President JOHNSON's letter to the Pope has been duly delivered by Capt. HOPKINS, of the United States sloop-of-war *Canandaigua*.

Ex-Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica, whose arrest was noted a day or two since, was acquitted after a short examination.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill appropriating $5,000 for the support of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, was passed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how much money was paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Government during the war—what rates were charged, whether they were higher than were paid to other companies, if so, why? Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment, to include the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Roads. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the rule adopted in Executive Session, requiring all nominations made by the President and not acted upon by the Senate to be returned to the President, was suspended, so that nominations now before the Senate will be continued. A resolution appointing a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives to accompany the remains of Senator RIDDLE, of Maryland, to his home, was adopted. A bill extending to the State of Nebraska the privileges of the act granting land for Agricultural Colleges was passed. The Senate then went into Executive Session. At 12 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the President declared the Senate adjourned until the first Wednesday in July.

In the House Mr. THOMAS presented a memorial from the Mayor and members of the City Councils of Baltimore, asking Congress to assist the people of Maryland to form a State Government republican in form and in unison with the spirit of the age. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. BENTON asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Major-Gen. SHERMAN for the removal of the Louisiana officials; but as Mr. WOOD objected the resolution was not received. The rules having been suspended, the Senate bill appropriating $20,000 to grade the public grounds in Washington was debated and passed. It provides for the extension of the Capitol grounds both on the north and south. The Senate bill, appropriating $5,000 for the support of the Soldier's and Sailor's Orphan Home, was passed. The speaker announced that all the Committees appointed were authorized to sit after the adjournment. The Speaker announced three select committees, and then, as the clock struck twelve, declared the session adjourned until the first Wednesday in July, and wished the members pleasant journeys home and a happy reunion with their families. Applause on the floor and in the galleries greeted the Speaker's farewell remarks.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated that the dividends paid by the Boston Insurance Companies during the past year amount to $712,856 53, a fraction less than 14 7-10 per cent. on the capital invested, of which $32,448 58 only, or 7-10 of 1 per cent., was derived from the business of insurance, and the balance, $680,407 95, or 14 per cent., came from interest on investments, or was taken from the surplus funds accumulated in former and more prosperous years.

The first reunion of the clergy of New-England and Providence Conferences of Methodist Churches which has occurred for a quarter of a century, took place in Boston on Friday. The meeting was a pleasant one for all who participated in it. Both Conferences are now holding their annual meetings—the Providence at Providence, and the New-England at Waltham, and their usual business for the day was put aside to allow this reunion to take place.

Miss ELIZABETH JONES, about 18 years of age, took chloroform in Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, at a dentist's, to have a tooth extracted, and soon after returning home died of supposed heart disease, accelerated by the use of the anæsthetic. The chloroform was administered to Miss JONES with the consent of a physician. She seemed to fall into a calm sleep, and when death came it could scarcely be perceived.

The Houston (Texas) *Journal* says that Col. JAMES MITCHELL has been appointed by the City Government to proceed at once to New-Orleans, to secure the services of Gen. BEAUREGARD, whom they designate as the best engineer in the United States, to make a survey and report an estimate of the cost of opening a ship-channel to the Gulf.

Rev. WILLIAM PUTNAM, of Hamlin, N. Y., was fined $15 a few days since for committing an assault and battery on his wife at the breakfast table on the previous Sunday morning. He avoided a public examination into his domestic affairs by submitting his case to the Magistrate and paying his fine.

POTTS, the messenger who recently robbed the Southern Express Company at West Point, Miss., of $20,000, and ran away, was caught yesterday near Baltimore, and most of the stolen money found in his possession.

Miss ELLA BOSWORTH, of Pharsalia, N. Y., visiting her cousin, a daguerrian artist, last week, accidentally drank some Cyanuret of potassium, thinking it was wine. She lived but twenty minutes, so virulent was the poison.

The boiler of a locomotive attached to a material train on the Richmond and Danville railroad, exploded on Thursday morning near Jetersville, in Amelia County, killing the engineer, JOSHUA PUCKETT, and the fireman, HILARY LINDSAY, colored.

WILLIAM PUTNAM, a selectman and town liquor agent of Wendell, Mass., has been convicted of many and long continued violations of the liquor law. A special detective, who offered to sell him a patent faucet, gave information which led to the conviction.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Baltimore have found a true bill against JOHN H. ROGERS, late paying teller of the National Mechanics' Bank, charging him with embezzling, money and funds to the amount of $6,000.

A broker in the town of Addison, Steuben Co., absconded on Wednesday last with $20,000, which had been deposited with him by the poor people of the neighborhood.

Rev. Dr. SEARS has resigned the Presidency of the Brown University to accept, it is understood, the general agency of the Peabody Southern Educational movement.

HENRY TILL was yesterday killed by his brother JOHN, at New-Castle, Del., during a quarrel which occurred between them about some tobacco. JOHN was arrested.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* states that a company of forty persons, whose numbers are being augmented daily, has been organized in that city for the purpose of emigrating to Honduras.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the young man named FITZPATRICK, who was killed in Williamsburgh on the night of the 18th instant, has come to an end, the jury returning a verdict charging the guilty deed on EPHRAIM, who was arrested charged with the crime. The evidence of his companion, JOHN LEINZ, went heavily against him.

WILLIAM HART, President of the Brooklyn [illegible], delivered an interesting lecture [illegible] Institute, upon the [illegible] by sketches and was listened to with much interest by a very large audience.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the remains of a stillborn child, whose premature death was caused by malpractice on the part of Dr. WILLIAM F. J. THIERS. The verdict of the jury held the accused responsible, and he was held for trial.

There were forty-six complaints before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, fifteen of which were sustained on trial, and the defendants convicted.

History and Buchanan.

Ex-President BUCHANAN is greatly exercised as to what *history* will say about his administration, and especially his responsibility for the "years of blood and sorrow we have endured." We learned the fact from the heavy defence of his own administration which he wrote two years ago, and it appears by his recent letter that his feelings on the matter are still lively as ever.

His apprehensions are quite natural. It was certainly a sorry return for his long and arduous struggle after the Presidency to find it such a place as it proved for him during the greater part of his term. It must have seemed sorrier still during the six years that have elapsed since its close, as he has listened to the never-ceasing denunciations heaped upon his head. And it must fill his cup of sorrow to overflowing when he foresees his name inscribed on the history of his country as that of the unworthiest of Presidents.

It may be that Mr. BUCHANAN's terror of history is greater than is necessary. He need not fear that it will be inspired with cotemporary passion. He need have no thought it will be based on ignorance of the facts. It will not overlook the contributions to its material which he himself has furnished; and in addition to these, it will have a mass of records on every important point, greater and more elaborate than can be found in connection with any previous portion of our national existence. He need not fear that it will fail to take into account all that can be said in his favor. He need not fear that it will ignore his political convictions and antecedents, his intellectual and moral peculiarities, or his views of personal duty. In short, he need not doubt that history will be just.

But, after giving due weight to these things, and due consideration to the awful circumstances in which he was placed, it may be supposed that *history* will still be apt to inquire whether Mr. BUCHANAN, with such constitutional powers as he held, such personal abilities as he possessed, and such a sense of responsibility as he professedly felt, so exercised those powers and abilities as to avert the dangers that he saw impending over his country. This is the real inquiry which history makes about all its subjects, and this is the final standard by which history and Heaven estimate all men who come before them. The feeble are not condemned because they do not exercise strength of which they are not possessed; nor are the blind or purblind blamed because they fail in discernment; nor yet are those who have been bound in chains, legal or moral, punished because those chains hindered the action of their will or conscience. Those only are condemned who, knowing their duty, and capable of performing it, willfully neglect or culpably contravene it.

No man could have been more fortunately situated for performing his duty to his country than was Mr. BUCHANAN seven years ago. As the head and leader of the Democratic Party which threatened rebellion—as the especial favorite of the South which threatened rebellion—as the life-long upholder of Slavery which threatened rebellion—he held a position preëminently important and commanding. Had he solemnly remonstrated with the Democratic Party—had he counseled the South as he might have done at such a supreme moment—had he warned Slavery of its perils—his words would have been seriously listened to by each, and would have had a weight outside of them all. He himself has given us reason to know that he apprehended as well as any man exactly what it was that menaced the country—that he saw the clouds gathering and darkening, and foresaw what must happen unless they could be dispelled. But he also shows how he preferred low partisanship and demagoguery to an elevated and self-sacrificing patriotism, and how he chose time-serving as his policy, instead of such statesmanlike course as was palpable and open even to his understanding.

As President, again, Mr. BUCHANAN possessed—and has shown that he knew he possessed—powers under the Constitution, the exercise of which was sufficient for any occasion; and which, had they been exercised, even though they failed to avert secession, would have given him a place in history very different from that which he now so greatly fears. Secession, in direct violation of the Constitution, was an accomplished fact during his administration. But yet, notwithstanding all his advantages of position, and powers of office, he stepped from his place without having raised a finger to prevent it, and without having made even the feeblest movement to save the Union whose perpetuity he had sworn to secure. While it is of course impossible for any man to say what would have been the course of events if the President had promptly and earnestly called on the nation to rally round the flag and save the Government and Union when the State of South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, it certainly seems, and must forever seem, that there was at least a *hope* of success. Instead of embracing it—instead of appealing to the people—instead of using the army and navy, and exercising his authority where he had failed to exercise reason, or after reason itself had failed—instead of employing any of the all-sufficient powers he constitutionally possessed—he stood at the helm like an imbecile while the timbers were crashing and all hands going down in a sea of blood.

And yet we suppose Mr. BUCHANAN would be the last man to desire that *history* should put in *imbecility* as a plea in abatement in his case. He has always belonged to a party, and his friends have always claimed that he belonged to a school, whose leading characteristic is anything but this. Democracy—Jacksonian Democracy—they seem to the popular imagination the very embodiment of energy, vigor, determination, decision. They are associated with great crises, and great victories won by high courage. BUCHANAN had sung them for a quarter of a century; and as his bold notes sounded from Washington and Ostend, it might fairly be supposed that they came from his innermost nature. He had, moreover, been pronounced a statesman, as well as a vigorous politician. This was the great claim in his election, in opposition to FREMONT, and we were triumphantly pointed to his position and his labors, as a Senator and a diplomatist, in proof of it. He was held up as possessed of the comprehensive intellect and the far-reaching sagacity, with all the mental and moral equipments, required in the great office of President, and especially required in such exigent times as were felt to be coming, if they had not arrived, even in 1856. Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN himself might abate some of these pretensions in view of history; but we imagine that nothing less than its terrible retributions, *in case he could show* he possessed them, would have ever led him to think of abating them a jot. If its verdict be not that of imbecility, it will certainly be one infinitely harder to bear. And we do not see how either he or we can alter it.

A Large Territorial Acquisition.

It is announced that, by treaty with Russia, our Government has acquired possession of the large Arctic domain known as Russian America.

There are from four to five hundred thousand square miles in this new Territory—fully enough to make nearly a dozen States as large as New-York. Be the bargain what it may, it is big enough.

Its value, however, as a national acquisition is not likely to be measured by any theory of territorial expansion. The Russian ports on the coast, or rather in the islands bordering thereon, have had a small and diminishing fur trade for many years, and possibly this is susceptible of development under a new government and by means of American enterprise. But *that* at the best is a small matter. The great commercial advantages which would accrue to us from possessing a number of good harbors along a coast extending from latitude 55 to the Frozen Ocean hardly need to be pointed.

The Whale trade of the North Pacific would receive an impetus and encouragement it has never had before. Wherever our fast-growing commerce with Northeastern Asia extends the advantages of these Northern ports would be beneficially felt. The lines of commercial intercourse between our Western ports and China, Japan, &c., that we are now opening up, could hardly fail to profit by the additional feeders from a new quarter which this expansion of our political authority and commercial enterprise would necessarily supply. But the prime gain—if it is a gain at all for a leading Power to extend its sway beyond a certain limit—would have to be sought in the increased influence which our Government would acquire in all that affects individual States on this Continent, and the relations of the whole, alike with Asiatic and European Powers. If it is desirable to gain an influence thus paramount, there could be no more practical way of setting about it than by getting hold of a vast coast-line like this of Russian America, which incloses with an impassable wall a section of British territory running down from 50° to less than 55°, and gives us (beside the islands) an additional coast of over 1,000 miles on the Pacific. The advantages of the acquisition may not be without something of a counterbalancing kind. Increased power and dominion bring increased responsibilities. When we hear all about the terms of the treaty, and have weighed the question coolly and calmly, we shall know better how to value the purchase, and how to felicitate ourselves over having made it. Meanwhile we do not exactly see how it should have come to pass, as an evening paper has it, that in the precincts of the British Embassy at Washington the British lion should have been heard, yesterday, howling with anguish. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE is supposed to be a man of some common sense; and if all the preliminaries of the treaty spoken of are fair and square, no Government—least of all that of Great Britain—need feel greatly demoralized over the transaction.

A Great Military Work—A Magnificent Reward for Loyalty.

The Cable brought yesterday the news that the House of Commons has passed the supplementary bill for consolidating the British North American Provinces under one local government.

The measure defining the powers of the new Government and creating the machinery for working the new system, would have been practically valueless in the estimation of the colonists without the supplementary bill. By the latter there is secured for the Confederacy a guaranteed loan of twenty million dollars for railroad purposes. The British Government, using the Confederate authorities as their agents, undertake the construction of a military highway to connect Halifax and Quebec. The line of route approved by military engineers, and accepted by the British Government, is one utterly useless for commercial purposes. For four-fifths of its length it traverses a dense wilderness, or rather a region almost entirely consigned to perpetual sterility. It is a line of course struck out as far as possible from the frontier. For about a hundred and sixty miles below Quebec, through the villages of Rivier du Loup and Trois Pistoles, it keeps close to the St. Lawrence, bending southeastward some distance below the latter place toward Lake Metapediac, thence to Restigouche Bay and past the New-Brunswick towns of Bathurst and Newcastle, *via* Shediac Harbor to Truro and Halifax. The right of way for over 250 miles will probably cost nothing, as the land is worth nothing. The cost of building stations over the same stretch will be small, as the absence of population will make any extravagant accommodation unnecessary. Wood for the engines, too, will be purchaseable at a low rate. And these may be said to sum up the commercial advantages of the route, so far as applies to most of that portion of it lying between Trois Pistoles, on the St. Lawrence, and Shediac, in the Straits of Northumberland.

Regarded from a military point of view, it has obvious advantages; first, in being removed so far from the frontier, and, next, in striking out through a wild territory—for nearly two-thirds of the year all but inaccessible. The work of keeping the snow-drifts off the track in the hilly regions of Northwestern New-Brunswick will be a job of some magnitude. But if the road is to be of use chiefly for military purposes, it will be cheaper clearing the way for troops to pass over it, than to march them on snow-shoes, as has often been done, over the long route connecting St. John's with Quebec—by a line, moreover, exposing them to easy attack from the frontier in time of war.

The large sum guaranteed by the British Government will nominally be issued as a provincial loan. But bearing the indorsement of the Home Government, it will readily go off, if a four-per-cent. interest is tendered, at about par. A sinking fund will, of course, be created or promised to secure the indorser. But if the road becomes a permanent charge upon the local exchequer—and, being built in defiance of all commercial considerations, it is very likely to become such a charge—the sinking fund will be apt to fall short, as most other provincial funds have done when the parent Government was the lender.

Virtually, then, this liberal vote of twenty millions is an Imperial military undertaking, or at least so much of it as is not designed for military ends is a *douceur* to the colonists, intended to recompense their present loyalty and to encourage them as soon as possible to cease to be dependants, and set up for themselves. The Provincials will, fortunately for some of them, have the spending of the money. Their engineers will do the special surveys along the military line already chalked out; their contractors, who will be all staunch and loyal supporters of the first Confederate Government, will do the work, handle the money, and help to manage refractory constituencies in general election times. There will be a big enough margin in the twenty million dollar contract to reward loyalty wherever it prevails, and to confound dissent wherever it makes its appearance—that is, for a time at least.

The difficulties of the new Confederacy will begin after the novelty of having a Central Government has passed away, and when the old sectarian and sectional rivalries begin to revive, as they most assuredly will do before long. There will be, from the first start of the new concern, a compact, if not strong opposition party. As long as the majority have control of the loose funds of which we have been speaking, it may be difficult, if not impossible, to make perverts of the Government followers. But discussions will creep in as disappointments arise; and unless the leading men of this Confederacy are endowed with more than ordinary prudence, discretion and patriotic purpose, they will have to meet difficulties before their Government is five years old, that will dwarf into insignificance the fiercest of their old local squabbles.

Reviving Industry at the South.

We are glad to learn from our Southern correspondents and exchanges that, notwithstanding the political discontent and uncertainty that prevail, the people in almost every locality are applying themselves vigorously to agricultural and industrial pursuits. The business and financial interests of the whole country are so closely connected with the productive power of the South, and the growth of those great staples which it furnishes to the world, that we have watched anxiously for the evidences of its return to the activities of other days.

Even last year it did much better than might have been expected. The people had hardly begun to get over the profound exhaustion that overcame them at the close of the war. It was not only that capital was gone, property destroyed, fields blasted and labor confused, but the human energies which gave value to these were crushed. And yet the reports which we now have of the cotton product of last year shows a really remarkable result. There have actually been received at our ports since September last, over a million and a half of bales of cotton, and at least another half million bales are known to be yet in the interior, ready to be forwarded to market. Certainly under the circumstances that prevailed, no one could have expected more than *half* of an ordinary year's crop; and the fact that this was realized is as agreeable to us as its returns must have been enlivening to the Southern people.

This year, according to our reports of what is now going on in numberless localities in the Southern States, productive industry will be far in advance of what it has been at any time for six years past. And, unless the army officers in command manage very badly, the military law under which the South has just been placed will have but little effect on its reviving industrial activities. The orders issued by the various Generals show that there is no disposition on their part to interfere in any way with the course of ordinary affairs, or the daily pursuits of the people. And it is evident, on the other side, that the people cannot now be violently shaken by the changes of politics. If there were any probability of THAD. STEVENS' confiscation scheme becoming law, it would unquestionably throw everything into confusion for years to come. But the reception which that outrageous scheme met from Congress and the country must have given assurance to all concerned that it need not enter in any way into their calculations about the future. There is proof that it does not; for there could be no such application to planting and farming as we hear of in all the States, if they felt there were a chance that they would be despoiled of the property thus acquired.

We do not, like some others, deprecate the return of the planting States to the raising of their old staples as their main labor. We consider it on all accounts desirable that that great scope of territory which is best adapted, of all parts of the world, to the raising of cotton, should in the future as in the past regard this as its main industry. The events of the present hour may perhaps show that sufficient attention was not given last year to the raising of the grains required for food; but a very small diversion in a limited locality will put this to right hereafter, while at the same time the really profitable and essential crops that are peculiarly Southern secure the chief attention of people.

Farm Crops and Speculators.

About these days, look out for reports of short crops, of winter-killing, damaging frosts, and any other stories that may tend to keep up the extravagant prices of eatables. These yarns will be for the public ear; but at the same time there will be a host of forestallers and speculators starting out on their annual raid upon the farmers and public raisers. They will sing a very different song; they will expatiate feelingly upon the highly favorable character of the Winter for grain crops; tell how the abundant snow has kept off the damaging frost, and how the whole country is green with thrifty Winter wheat; how the cattle on a thousand-hills are prolific beyond precedent, and how the market will be overstocked to such an extent that produce will scarcely pay the cost of transportation. The real producers are every season regularly bewildered by these stories, and a great many are frightened into sales that are quite wide of an honest market rate. We all recognize the usefulness, and indeed the necessity, of middle-men or commission merchants; and if we had only those who legitimately rank as such, there would be no cause for complaint. There must be men and money to handle the produce of the world, to bring the Missouri flour and the Illinois beet to the New-York editor or the Lowell cotton weaver. But the mere speculator should have no sympathy, for he deserves none. To have the favor of a country bank, and be able to get long paper discounted for the sole purpose of buying up the produce of a county; to cover the territory with false reports, and induce the victims to contract for quarter prices, may be very sharp business practice; but it does not strike us as remarkably creditable. It makes, perhaps, no difference to us, in the end; for Mr. Sharper usually sells out at a large profit to regular dealers; but we sometimes remember these little weaknesses when the farming interest comes in with complaints of low prices and heavy taxation.

There ought to be throughout the country such a system of mutual exchange or trade as to put an end to the monopolies that so frequently torment us. The temptation to control this or that branch of business is very strong with all of us, and it is perhaps only our system of governmental and social equality that stands in the way of frequent successes in that line. Conscience is, to say the least, exceedingly elastic. It is doubtful if those who complain would—conditions being reversed—be more merciful than those who fleece. But, at the risk of preaching that which we have no occasion to practice, we take the liberty of recommending the good people of the country, who will soon be beset by the early birds of the speculating flock, to be a little cautious, and not to hasten into contracts for their prospective crops. Of course we should be benefited to some extent by prices lower than the speculators will offer; but that is not sufficient reason for us to favor a vicious system. Let us have no rapacious go-betweens, but let the incoming crops reach us by the hands of actual business men, who will be content with reasonable profits, and who have permanent interests in the localities where they trade.

At any rate, let no one have faith in the stories about to be put forth concerning short crops. It is barely possible that they may be true in certain localities; but where one is true a dozen will have no better foundation than the interested imagination of a would-be monopolist. Trust your own eyes first, then your neighbor's; but scrupulously distrust the stories of any and every stranger who wants to trade or contract for your crops, at least until the season is advanced far enough to develop the probable yield.

Washington Market and the Health Bill.

Washington Market has a few influential friends, but, as often happens, they do it more harm than good. The Board of Health long ago declared the wretched shanties constituting the western division of the market a nuisance, and proposed tearing them down. Their decision was based upon perfectly recognizable principles, the established one that dirt and health are antagonistic being the chief. But they were foiled by that easy process of injunction by which every attempted improvement in our City has been combatted. The Board now ask for new powers, and will get some of them. But Washington Market must, say the aforesaid friends, be on no account disturbed, nor shall the shanties be torn down. They may be cleansed and ventilated by the Board, but that shall be the *ne plus ultra* of their powers. Now the market ought to clean and ventilate itself, and at its own particular expense. If the funds are wanting let the stalls be rented at fair rates, and there will be money enough. The Street Contractor has it in charge to clean the surroundings, and possibly does so sometimes. But for the market interest to say what shall or shall not be done for the protection of the public health, is far beyond its province. A far wiser course would be to meet the Health Board in a friendly spirit, bearing in mind that the general welfare is the best ultimate policy. Resistance to measures of reform, however those measures may seem stringent, only keeps alive the question of removing the market altogether. Besides, those whose living is now gained in it would find it to their real interest to favor anything by which the hideousness and inconvenience of the present structures could be remedied.

MINOR TOPICS.

The New-York Legislature of this year bids fair to be chiefly remembered for its admirable manner of showing "how not to do it." Setting out with a large number of important measures before it, it has dropped them one by one, until nothing of general interest has been effected. The most important subject of all, whether as regards the health, comfort or prosperity of this City, the rendering the whole island available for residences by means of adequate methods of travel, is treated with as little consideration as would be the permission to erect a peanut stand. There is great folly in such neglect of their manifest duty by our legislators, and the neglect will be remembered against them. If there were any doubt on what the whole population of the City calls for, the case would be very different, but as it is, the demand for improved traveling facilities is unanimous. It is not only monstrous but wonderful that the demand should be disregarded.

The New-York State Convention, to be held before long, will have before it many subjects which are of very deep interest to residents in this City, but scarcely one of more importance than the system of an elective Judiciary. The immunity too often practically given to all sorts of criminals at present, by Judges who see in them and their friends available material on future election days, has had the most disastrous effect upon the morals and safety of the public. There is no more safety for thieves and vagabonds in a crowded city, provided the administration of justice be pure and earnest, than in a country village. The crowd carries with it its own defenders, however large it may become. If the election of Judges be abolished, and men selected for their fitness only, there will very soon be a change in the conception of rowdies as to what they may or may not do.

There are indications that the retail dealers in New-York and elsewhere have awakened to the necessity for encouraging their customers to purchase in larger measure than has been the case for some time. If the business men will but recognize the fact that the war is over and that the reign of extravagant prices should be over also, trade would be revived much more quickly than by any other process. The theory of small profits and quick returns is not yet proved either false or useless. High prices may for a time remunerate those who adopt them, but they ultimately drive people to expedients for saving, which they will not always throw aside when the necessity for economy is not so pressing.

An ill-used land-owner at Zug, in Switzerland, was lately sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with loss of all his civil rights, for putting water in milk for sale. And yet we associate the idea of liberty with the land of TELL! That land-owner had better emigrate to the United States as soon as he has a chance.

TOWN TOPICS.

A recent order of the War Department assigns Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS to duty in this City as Chief Quartermaster in the place of Gen. VAN VLIET, who is ordered to Baltimore. Gen. INGALLS is an old army officer, having entered the service in 1843, since which time he has had extensive experience in the Quartermaster's Department. For nearly twenty years he served upon the Pacific coast, and by his superior business qualifications and his pleasant cheerful manners, endeared himself to the citizens of Oregon and California. Early in the war Gen. MCCLELLAN appointed him Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, the duties of which position he discharged with such promptness and efficiency as to be continued at the head of his department by each succeeding commander. As the Quartermaster's supplies are the main stay of an army, so was Gen. INGALLS the right hand man of Generals MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE and GRANT, as they successively directed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. The superior manner in which this army was always equipped, and the rapidity of its movements in its latest campaigns, were due as much to the Chief Quartermaster who furnished the supplies and the transportation as to the General who directed its destinies. When the Armies of the Potomac and the James were finally united to administer the last blow to struggling rebellion, Gen. INGALLS was made Chief Quartermaster of the combined forces, and in that capacity was present at the surrender of LEE's army. Since then he has been across the continent on a tour of inspection, from which he has but recently returned. During the war Gen. INGALLS' services were appropriately recognized by his different commanders, and the War Department bestowed promotion upon him both in the volunteer service and the regular army. While he is Major-General by brevet he holds the full rank of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General of the army. New-Yorkers, whether they were with the army as soldiers or as visitors, who remember the stiff-brimmed, steeple-crowned, black felt hat, with its shining black oil silk cover for rainy weather, which the General invariably wore, and the many acts of kindness they experienced at the hands of the man whose head it covered, will be glad to learn that its owner is to be stationed among them.

The new Tammany Hall, or whatever the edifice may be called is to be on the Medical College lots, adjoining the Academy of Music, and rumor speaks of a magnificent edifice, large enough to hold all there is left of the party. A contributor, who evidently belong to a past generation and dates at least from 1840 or 1844, says that "beside the grand hall, (representing the ball-room or rather bear-garden of the old house,) there are to be many side rooms for the purposes of the select leaders of the party. For in the rear there will be a secret entrance, cloaked by a modern Pewter Mug, by which the faithful can pack the big room before the rank and file are admitted. Under this rear entrance, beneath the sidewalk, will be the new coal-hole, with the original arm chair that was once brought down upon the head of a distinguished sachem by a distinguished sport. It is said that apertures will be open through the rear wall of the Academy of Music, so that the windy harmony of Maretzek's blowers may attune the windy inharmony of the speakers and resolvers who are to rule or expect to rule the new councils. The arrangements for the edifice are said to be complete, the money is said to be pledged, and nothing is wanting now except a platform of principles. It is in contemplation to offer a prize for this essential article, and proposals will probably be out within a few days. As the party has no present stand-point and no clearly defined future prospects, it is deemed best to give competitors a wide margin; they may propose for or against a tariff, for or against universal suffrage, for or against national currency, for or against neutrality laws, for or against—well, to be brief, for or against anything, so that the ultimate purpose be reached—that is, to get something that will win. The Committee to decide upon the prize platform will be made up in part of the eminent citizens who supervised the Crosby Opera House lottery, and in part of the homeless sachems of old Tammany." We do not vouch for the accuracy of this description.

There is great injustice in the wholesale accusations brought against the Fire Department of the City from their failure to discriminate between the working firemen and the Board of Commissioners. The records of the fires which occur daily show that the men are extremely prompt and energetic in the discharge of their duty. On Saturday there were six fires—a good day's task. Two were put out with trifling damage; two more without the loss of the buildings in which they occurred; in one case the alarm was given too late to be of service. In the Sixth-avenue there was a very destructive fire, but here, again, the alarm was at fault. When it was given, the machines came at once, and got to work with a will. The fair way, in speaking of the Department, would be to acknowledge the value of the working force, and direct attention to the inefficient alarm system and the inadequacy of the force in point of numbers. Detractors should not forget to state, moreover, that the new Department is composed of the most useful members of the old.

—A rumor is current that the Broadway Bridge is likely to be indicted as a nuisance by the next Grand Jury, on the ground that it is five or six feet higher than it ought to be. We do not know that there is truth in the report; but we do know that the slow-progressing labors of the builders are exhausting the patience of everybody, and the impression gains ground that the bridge is a great and useless piece of folly. When the work of fitting up began it was generally supposed that a week or two at most would suffice to make the bridge practicable for passengers, who would be able to snap their fingers at the struggling "whips" below, whose monopoly of the roadway was no longer of any account. But weeks have passed by, the mud has disappeared—for good, we trust—and the opportunity of the projectors of the scheme to win the name of public benefactors has forever departed. Forty men, instead of ten, should have been engaged on the work, and the process of erection have gone on with something like creditable rapidity.

The Common Council has instituted a hack-drivers' aristocracy. All Jehus who sit on the boxes of hotel coaches are now exempted by City ordinance from the pains and penalties which were formerly imposed for asking more than the legal fare. Why this exception has been made in favor of this particular class needs explanation. Capt. BRACKETT, the Hack Inspector, confesses himself puzzled, and plebean coachees no longer repose languidly or swagger carelessly at the street stands. They are full of indignation, which they explode in threatenings dire against those who have made "fish of one and fowl of another." As the case stands, strangers and the traveling public would save themselves annoyance, and perhaps money also, by making terms with the drivers before they enter the hotel hacks.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An incident that recently occurred near Presbourg, in Hungary, has created a great sensation among the Jewish population of that country. A Jewess, who was converted to the Church of Rome a few months ago, was charged with being the receiver of stolen goods. Her guilt was proven; but as in Hungary the date of birth runs from the date of baptism, she made the ingenious plea that she was an infant not come to the years of discretion, and could not legally be convicted. The intelligent tribunal, after serious cogitation, held her defence to be a good one, and acquitted her. The widow now finds herself to be in an excellent position. Being legally only six months old—though virtually over 40—she can use her years of indiscretion to thieve or commit other crimes without fear of legal consequences. It is said that another result of this strange decision is to induce a great many Jews to renounce their religion for the sake of being baptized into "infants."

The Greek Government, like most others, is somewhat in straits for ready money. The deficit of the year 1865 amounted to three millions and a half; of 1866, to three millions; and the total deficit from 1861 to 1866 to the sum of 21,270,000 drachmas. The revenue of 1865 was 24,500,000; that of 1866, probably, 25,000,000; and that of 1867 is estimated as requiring the imposition of new taxation to the amount of nearly 5,000,000 drachmas. The estimated expenditure for the year will be 29,000,000 drachmas, and the necessity for some equilibrium with the receipts is strongly insisted upon by the Minister of Finance. It does not seem likely, in the present phase of the Eastern question, that this equilibrium can be attained to, since the people are not very well disposed toward increased taxation. The drachma is valued at a fraction over 17 cents.

The French Government has issued orders to every theatre in Paris to the effect that, during the Great Exhibition, no piece shall be acted which might wound the feelings of foreign visitors. All the world is to be treated with profound consideration and respect. One theatre has been forbidden to present a play entitled "The American War," on the ground that it might hurt the feelings of the "Southern States." The idea that the eyes of the whole world are fixed upon Paris, and that even a *vaudeville* acted in one of their theatres might retard the "era of peace and goodwill," which the Exposition is intended to inaugurate, is one of those ridiculous exhibitions of vanity that are possible only in the French.

A Paris letter-writer asserts that henceforth weddings in that city, like the funerals, are to be conducted by an authorized society, called the *Société des Pombes Matrimoniales*. There will be three grades of weddings, graduated to the rank, purse or taste of the aspirant to married bliss. The man of rank and wealth will be married in great state, with mass at the grand altar, furnished with post-chaises and horses for a tour to the Pyrenees or the Alps. A mere gentleman, without title and with but a limited purse, will have a less imposing marriage, while a simple workman will have to be content with the most barren ceremonies and a dance at a restaurant outside the barriers. If the Society will only agree to furnish wives of the right sort, it will no doubt become a very popular institution.

Turkey is evidently in a bad way. She has been compelled to withdraw her troops from Servia, and the Viceroy of Egypt, who has been intriguing for complete independence, withholds the tribute money demanded by the Porte, in payment of expenses incurred in putting down the Cretan insurrection. The Sublime Porte, not being strong enough to enforce payment, is obliged to pocket the insult with what grace he can. Meanwhile Russian emissaries are busy among the Christian subjects of the Porte, besides furnishing the Cretan insurgents with the means of carrying on the war of independence. In a recent debate on the Eastern question in the House of Lords, it was said that "death was never more clearly depicted on a human countenance than impending annihilation is on the face of Turkey." The *simile* is striking and true.

Great alarm has been excited in France by the illness of the Prince Imperial, and public anxiety was not abated by the contradictory reports that were circulated in regard to his condition. According to one account he had merely fallen and hurt his knee; according to another a large tumor had been removed from his thigh. The future tranquility of France depends largely on the life of the young Prince, for should the present Emperor die without an heir there would doubtless be a fight for the succession among the royal claimants to the throne, to say nothing of Prince NAPOLEON's pretensions. The young Prince and the Empress are decidedly popular in France, and should both be living when the Emperor disappears from the stage, the question of the succession will probably be settled without a revolution.

There is a great deal of mystery about the illness of the French Imperial family. The Emperor has long been credited with an infinitude of complicated disorders and has to disprove their existence by public appearances. Even these are sometimes of no avail. Some time since the story went round that there were three men in Paris so like him that no one could tell one from the other, and that while he was laid by defunct and sealed up one of these three personated him at reviews, &c. The Prince Imperial's knee has been also made to stand a story upon it, but the truth appears to be that the poor boy tumbled down or otherwise hurt himself and had to be poulticed, just like common boys.

The Protestant Bishop of Down, in Ireland, has published a pamphlet which makes some very indiscreet revelations in regard to Protestant Episcopalianism in that country. There are five dioceses, he says, in which the church people are only two per cent. of the whole population, and where the work of supervising the spiritual interests of those Protestants costs about $75 per annum apiece. No wonder that Protestantism is regarded as an expensive luxury by the tithe-paying Irish. The removal of such a gross abuse might go far toward allaying the natural irritation of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity.

The new Press Law of France, though far from what it ought to be, is more liberal than was expected, and a great improvement on its predecessor. Among the concessions the most important are the following: No authorization of a journal will be required previous to its publication; imprisonment for newspaper offences is abolished; printers and publishers will no longer be required to take out licenses, and the fines that may be imposed are limited in amount. But these concessions are not such as to satisfy Parisian editors, and they tell the Emperor so in very vigorous language.

A ludicrous indication of how the ritual agitation affects some people occurs at an English parish named New-Basford. The incumbent had the door of a dark closet in his church fitted with a strong iron bolt inside; and when asked by the Bishop to explain, said it was for safety in case of a riot. He is an earnest ritualist. The Bishop was of opinion that "there is no necessity for a clergyman of the Church of England to do anything which would render it expedient to make provision for locking himself up in a dark cupboard in his vestry."

Londoners are exercised by the enormous traffic which chokes the streets and makes traveling dangerous and slow. The Hansoms are now little use, for they are either crushed to pieces between more ponderous conveyances or compelled to crawl at a snail's pace through the city. Parliament is sitting upon the subject, however, and proposes to straighten it out by defining the hours for the passage of loaded vehicles, the delivery of coal, &c.

The fashionable clubs of London are so full that candidates for admission are almost uniformly blackballed. Not long since a Duke was "peppered" at the Garrick, and an "Honorable" was refused admission to White's, though proposed by the Prince of Wales. Under these melancholy circumstances, says an English paper, the institution of a "Cave of Adullam" Club, for rejected candidates, appears to be a good suggestion.

A strange malady among cats is reported in France and Switzerland. It may be noted as an interesting coincidence that the price of certain culinary delicacies, well known to frequenters of Parisian restaurants, has been raised.

CORRECTION.—We published a paragraph a few days since, on what we deemed good authority, stating that the name of Mrs. H. W. BEECHER was used offensively and without warrant by a firm which sells eye-cups in this City, in their advertisement. It was added that Mrs. BEECHER had never used their cups, and that the firm had been expressly notified by Mr. BEECHER that they must not use her name. The firm referred to have submitted to our inspection a letter from Mrs. BEECHER, dated Dec. 10, 1866, stating that she had used the cups, and detailing at some length the effect which their use had produced upon her eyes. We were, it appears, wholly misinformed in the matter, and the firm in question is not liable to the censure expressed.

Departure of the Japanese Commission from San Francisco for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 30.

The Japanese Commission and suite sailed to-day in the steamer *Golden Age* for New-York. During their stay here they visited the fortifications in the harbor, the various military stations, the Government works and the extensive manufacturing establishments of the city. They were received by several prominent citizens, and apparently were satisfied with the many attentions shown them.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Mercantile Library building in this city to-day was an imposing affair. The ceremonies were under the direction of the Masonic Fraternity. The full Grand Lodge of the State was in attendance.

A Man Murdered by his Brother.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Saturday, March 30.

JOHN TILL killed his brother HENRY to-day, near Newcastle, during a quarrel about tobacco. TILL was arrested and lodged in jail.

IMPORTANT ANNEXATION.

Russian-America Purchased by the United States.

Half a Million of Square Miles Acquired.

Great Britain Surrounded on the North Pacific Ocean.

Bright Prospects for Our Japan and China Trade.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 30.

The President has communicated to the Senate in its Executive Session, a treaty with Russia, by which that Power surrenders to the United States its sovereignty over all of Russian America and the adjacent islands. It especially includes the strip four hundred miles long, which extends down the coast, thus excluding a large part of British America from the ocean. The treaty was laid on the table, and will be taken up next week.

The British diplomas are naturally highly excited, and object to it is hemming in of the British American Territory by the United States.

This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific, which now extends from Lower California to Behring's Straits, with the exception of the narrow strip comprising British Columbia.

The territory ceded by Russia comprises the whole of the Continent of North America west of longitude 141°. It is bounded by British America and the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. It includes a great number of islands, and is of the highest importance as a naval depot, and for strategic purposes. It is a valuable fur country, and embraces a vast section of territory, the possession of which will influence in our favor the vast trade of the Pacific.

The fact that such a treaty has been entered into excites intense interest in all circles, and is hailed with delight by Americans. Influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy, in view of impending European complications on the Eastern Question.

The English representatives here are deeply chagrined, and it is said that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE will telegraph to Earl DERBY for instructions to protest against its acceptance by our Government.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

It is true, as reported, that the President communicated to the Senate to-day a treaty with Russia, by which that Power surrenders to the United States the sovereignty over all of Russian-America and the adjacent islands. The price to be paid for this territory is about seven million of dollars. The territory is about 394,000 square miles. It nearly, but not altogether, excludes British America from the ocean. Its chief value consists in its fisheries and fur trade. The treaty was signed early this morning, and sent to the Senate shortly afterward.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 30.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President, this morning, sent the following:

To the House of Representatives:

In giving my approval to the joint resolution "providing for the expenses of carrying into full effect the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," I am moved to do so for the following reason: The seventh section of the act supplementary to the act "for the more efficient government of the rebel States" provides that all expenses incurred under or by virtue of that act shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. This provision is wholly unlimited as to the amount to be expended, whereas the resolution now before me limits the appropriation to $500,000. I consider this limitation as a very necessary check against unlimited expenditures and liabilities. Yielding to that consideration, I am bound to approve this resolution without modifying in any manner my objections heretofore stated against the original supplementary acts.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXTRA EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Owing to the large number of Executive appointments to be acted on, the President, to-day, issued the following proclamation, a copy of which was addressed to every Senator:

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 1st day of April next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on Monday, the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were nearly $6,000, making the total amount for the week ending to-day, $3,155,538 14; and the total for the month of March, $15,183,226 21. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year the amount of receipts has been $214,135,574 31.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week, $39,520; the amount in actual circulation at this date is $298,866,824; the currency returned, including worn-out notes, &c., to date, has amounted to $3,441,882. The fractional currency redeemed during the week amounted to $312,200; the amount of fractional currency issued during the week, $218,900; the amount of fractional currency forwarded during the week to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, National Banks and others, amounted to $307,883, of which $100,000 was sent to the former. The following are the disbursements of the week: War Department, $3,456,133; Navy Department, $480,680; Interior, $937,234. Total, $4,874,047.

For the month of March the disbursements were as follows: War Department, $11,477,385; Navy, $2,998,624; Interior, $4,845,590. Total, $19,321,599. The Fourth National Bank of Nashville was organized to-day, with a capital of $100,000. There will be no circulation, as the present law for organizing National Banks provides for no circulating notes beyond the amount already in existence.

BILLS PASSED AND APPROVED.

It is believed that all the public bills which passed both Houses have become laws by the President's signature. Among those which he approved to-day are bills giving the American Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company of New-York the privilege to establish stations anywhere along the Atlantic coast, Florida excepted; appropriating $175,000 for the relief of RYAN, BECOR & Co., arising out of their contract for the building of the iron-clad *Comanche*, on the Pacific coast; appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute of the South, and prohibiting payments under awards for slaves enlisted in the army.

ARMY MATTERS.

Major M. H. KIDD, of the Tenth Cavalry, has been granted thirty days' leave of absence.

Second Lieut. JOHN L. CHURCHILL, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. DAVID FARLEY, of the Seventh Cavalry, Second Lieut. JOHN F. SULLIVAN, of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, and First Lieut. R. M. TAYLOR, of the Twelfth Infantry, have been granted thirty days' delay in joining their regiments.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. S. ROBERTS, Major of the Third Cavalry, has three months' extension of leave of absence.

Second Lieut. HENRY H. RUHN, Forty-second Infantry, ten days' delay has been granted.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Gen. James B. Steedman, of Ohio, First District of Louisiana; Henry A. Guernsey to the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John W. Frazier to the First District of Pennsylvania, Calvin W. McLane to the Tenth District of Illinois.

Postmasters—Wm. Cromwell at Bloomington, Ill.; Samuel G. Smith, Peru, Ill.; Leroy S. Brown, Natchez, Miss.; Henrietta Davies, Columbus, Miss.; Louisa Cameron, Tallahassee, Fla.; George Phillips, Key West, Fla.

Register of Land Office—Nathaniel S. Goss, at Humboldt, Kansas.

Receiver of Public Money—David B. Emmert, of Humboldt, Kansas.

To be Colonel United States Infantry—Capt. Ranold S. McKenzie, of the Corps of Engineers.

To be Captain United States Infantry—Jacob H. Smith.

Collector of Customs—Patrick S. Slevis, District of Miami, Ohio.

Surveyor of Customs—Jesse M. Harrison, Dubuque, Iowa.

Appraiser of Merchandise—Lander Valentine, Portland, Me.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

Paymaster United States Army—Wm. H. Johnston, late Paymaster of Volunteers.

Brigadier-General by Brevet—Brevet Col. James B. Fry.

Register of Land Office—Abram S. Wadsworth, at Traverse City, Mich.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Charles W. Baker, Eighth District of New-York; Thomas McGrath, Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

United States Marshal—Ansel D. Wass, District of Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

S. P. HANSCOM has withdrawn from the *National Republican* and disposed of his interest in that establishment to his partner, WM. J. MURTAGH.

The President and his Cabinet were at the Capitol to-day in the Vice-President's room attending to public business.

Speaker COLFAX was in the chair to-day, his step-father having passed the crisis of his disease yesterday, and is now regarded out of danger.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 30.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. The reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with.

WATCHMEN AT THE CAPITOL.

The House bill to authorize the appointment of watchman of the Capitol by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the House and Senate was passed.

EXTENSION OF PATENT.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for all papers connected with the extension of the patent of THADDEUS HYATT, which was adopted.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the last report of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was adopted.

DEATH OF SENATOR RIDDLE.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution to extend the session of the two Houses until 3 o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS said the object of this was to take notice of the death of Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, which would be done at 12 o'clock.

After discussion the resolution was laid aside.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

Mr. CORBETT called up the one appropriating $5,000 for the support in part of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home of the District of Columbia, which was passed.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. CAMERON moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how much money was paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Government during the war, what rates were charged, whether they were higher than were paid to other companies, if so, why? &c.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment to include the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Roads.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the rule of the Executive Session requiring nominations not acted upon to be returned to the President after the close of the session was suspended, so as to allow nominations now pending in the Executive Session to be continued until acted upon.

COMMITTEE ON ORDNANCE.

Mr. WILSON called up the House resolution for the appointment of a joint Standing Committee on Ordnance, and moved to amend by making it a Joint Special Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and take testimony as to the best and latest improvements in firearms.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

HONORS TO SENATOR RIDDLE.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to accompany the remains of the late Senator RIDDLE to his home, which was agreed to.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that on the first Wednesday in July he would call up the bill for universal suffrage throughout the United States. He had reason to believe, he said, that there would be a quorum present on that day.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. THAYER called up a bill to extend to the State of Nebraska the privileges of an act granting land to the State for the establishment of agricultural colleges, which was passed.

SALARY OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill to allow the chaplain of the House of Representatives to draw his salary for the present year, which was passed.

At 10:45 the Senate went into Executive Session.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

At 12 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the President *pro tem.* declared the Senate adjourned under the resolution of yesterday until the first Wednesday in July.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock this morning.

The number of members present was apparently less than a quorum.

PRAYER FOR PROSPERITY.

The Chaplain in his prayer returned thanks for the great public services which Congress had been enabled to perform in placing the liberties of the people on lasting foundations and elevating the human race. As the battle cloud had passed away, so he prayed the political battle-cloud would pass away, to be followed by a prosperous calm, and that when Congress next met it would look out on a country reunited chiefly through its labors.

A MEMORIAL FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. THOMAS presented a memorial from the Mayor and members of the City Councils of Baltimore, asking Congress to assist the people of Maryland to form a State Government republican in form and in unison with the spirit of the age. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REMOVALS.

Mr. BENTON asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of this House to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN for the removal of the Louisiana officials—Messrs. HERRON, Attorney-General; MUNROE, Mayor of New-Orleans, and ABELL, Judge of the First District Court, from the offices which they disgraced, and the appointment of loyal men in their places.

Mr. WOOD objected, and the resolution was not received.

MESSENGERS OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the resolution authorizing the retention of the Doorkeeper's messengers during the recess was ordered to be construed so as to include those employed at $8 per day.

TRADERS AT MILITARY POSTS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof, as follows:

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

The Senate joint resolution to authorize the Commanding-General of the army to permit traders to remain at certain military posts.

After explanation by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table.

Motion negatived.

The joint resolution was then passed.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

The Senate bill amendatory of the Organic Act of Colorado Territory.

After explanation by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the bill was passed.

The Senate joint resolution in reference to the removal of the Indian tribes.

After discussion by Messrs. WINDOM and DONNELLY in support of the bill, and by Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dakotah, in opposition to it, Mr. COVODE moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion agreed to by 42 to 41.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to continue during the recess the investigation of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway, with power to send for persons and papers.

The business on the Speaker's table was continued as follows:

PUBLIC GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON.

The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 to grade in part the public grounds in Washington.

Mr. HOLMAN objected that the bill must, under the rules, be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The rules were, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, suspended, and the bill was considered in the House, and passed.

It provides for the extension of the Capitol grounds north and south on the land belonging to the Government.

APPOINTMENT OF WATCHMEN.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to authorize the appointment of certain watchmen was concurred in.

COMMITTEE ON ORDNANCE.

The Speaker laid before the House the Senate amendment to the House resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Ordinance, which was concurred in.

It authorizes the appointment of a clerk and stenographer.

SENATOR RIDDLE, OF MARYLAND.

The House also concurred in the Senate resolution for the appointment of a Committee to accompany the body of Senator RIDDLE to his late home in Delaware.

PAYMENT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

The Senate's amendment to the joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution directing those members of the House who were members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the last House to prosecute, during the recess, the investigation ordered at the last session into the management of the Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. ROSS objected, and Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, which was disagreed to by 37 to 47.

TAX SALES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The House disposed of business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

The Senate bill to confirm certain sales made by the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, to persons in the army, navy or marine corps. Referred, on motion of Mr. ROSS, to the Committee on Claims.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

The Senate joint resolution relating to the transportation of troops by the Isthmus routes to the Pacific States and Territories. After a brief discussion between Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BROOKS the joint resolution was, on motion of Mr. BROOKS, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

The Senate bill appropriating $5,000 for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home in the District of Columbia. Passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Senate bill to extend to Nebraska the provisions of the Agricultural College Bill. Passed.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PAPER.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution that the report of the Congressional Printer on the purchase of paper be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Printing, with power to investigate the same, send for persons and papers, and sit during the recess.

Mr. HOLMAN objected to the last clause.

The Speaker stated that all committees now appointed are authorized to sit during the recess, as this was not an adjournment of the session, but a recess. The resolution was adopted.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. LYNCH, on leave, introduced a bill to establish certain post routes in Maine, which was passed.

RECONSTRUCTION EXPENSES.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, stating that in giving his approval to the joint resolution providing for the carrying into effect of the "act for the more effectual government of the rebel States," he did so because it limited the expenditures to $500,000, and not because he had modified his objections to the original and supplementary acts.

The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT FOR NAVAL GUNS.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution to pay to NORMAN WIARD $42,180, in full of all his accounts against the Government for semi-steel 50-pounder guns made for the navy in 1861.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD moved to refer it to the Committee on Claims. Disagreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved to refer it to the Committee on the Whole. Disagreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew the bill.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Speaker then announced Select Committees as follows:

Committee to accompany the body of Senator RIDDLE to Delaware—Messrs. Nicholson, Farnsworth, Glossbrenner, Kerr and Benton.

On Ordnance—Messrs. Schenck, Logan and Butler.

To Wait on the President—Messrs. Laflin and Brooks.

LIGHTING THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to have the Senate joint resolution for lighting the City of Washington with gas taken up and passed.

Objection was made.

TESTING ORDNANCE.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution in relation to experiments for testing ordnance.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Its reading was interrupted by a message from the President announcing his approval of a few of the latest bills passed, and then as the clock indicated the hour of noon, the Speaker let the hammer fall and said:

ADJOURNMENT.

GENTLEMEN: The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, wishing each one of you a safe journey to his home, and a happy reunion with family and friends, declare the Fortieth Congress of the United States adjourned until the first Wednesday of July next, at noon.

Applause and clapping of hands on the floor and in the galleries greeted this little farewell speech.

The members and officers then exchanged parting expressions of good will, and separated.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAFAYETTE, Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

The readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES will, perhaps, still remember the particulars of the mysterious Delaforet affair which will always rank among the most singular trials that ever took place before our criminal Courts, and the details of which I communicated to you in a letter published in the NEW-YORK TIMES some time in November last. On mere-ly circumstantial evidence, which was developed mostly in a truly providential manner, DELAFORET, a Frenchman, was at that time convicted of having robbed and assassinated, in the Spring of 1866, a native of Switzerland by the name of CASPAR SOIER, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Some circumstances developed during his trial gave rise to the suspicion that DELAFORET had been assisted by an accomplice in perpetrating his horrible crime. He himself, who is even now solemnly protesting his innocence, refused to furnish the authorities any clue as to the whereabouts and identity of this supposed accomplice, and it was therefore no easy task for the detectives, who had been sent after him, to get hold of him.

After a great deal of trouble, they found his trail at last, but the guilty accomplice, who seems to be a very shrewd rogue, gave them a long chase, and it was only a few days ago that he was arrested by the Sheriff of this county in a small town in Iowa, where he had been living under the inoffensive name of CHARLES JOHNSON. He was immediately taken back to Lafayette, and made here a partial confession, which, though he still denies having had anything to do with the murder of SOIER, is yet highly important, inasmuch as it confirms all the circumstantial evidence on which DELAFORET was convicted. The name of his accomplice is FRANCIS PIO. Like DELAFORET, he is a Frenchman, and his trial, which will take place in a few days, is looked for by our citizens with the most intense suspense. The old saying that "murder will out" was rarely confirmed in a more striking manner. DELAFORET and PIO are believed to be desperate French criminals, and, perhaps, escaped convicts from Cayenne.

The campaign for the Spring elections is an unusually animated one, especially in the cities where the nominations of the Union Party have been contested in the most excited and bitter manner. The contest was chiefly between the leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic and the civilians aspiring to nominations. The former were victorious everywhere; not, however, without exciting considerable ill feeling among their opponents. While the masses of the Union Party are eager and willing to confer nominations on deserving soldiers, they commence growing somewhat restive under the dictatorial airs assumed by certain leaders of the "Grand Army of the Republic." Especially is this the case at Indianapolis, where this very fact has endangered the success of the Union ticket. Here in Lafayette the Democrats are counting confidently on a victory. Their standard-bearer for the Mayoralty will be Ex-Senator JOHN PETTIT, once of national reputation. In most of the other cities the prospects of the Democracy are decidedly gloomy, and the Union Party will sweep the State by no less than twenty thousand majority, as the new registry law must considerably reduce the Democratic vote on the Southern border. But even aside from this, the course pursued by the Democracy of Indiana is such as to swell the vote of their opponents. Most of their papers are still bewailing the repeal of the infamous Black Laws, and several organs of theirs are giving vent to sentiments of the most fiendish character. As an instance, I will mention the *Herald on the Border*, who sheds bitter tears "because no more than three hundred thousand Yankees were killed in the late war. W. C.

Legislation Against Bribery in New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey Senate on Tuesday passed a bill, supplemental to the law against bribery, under which, if passed by the House, joint meetings and caucuses will be impossible. The main feature of the bill is as follows:

"That it shall not be lawful for the members of the Legislature to agree or combine together in any manner, either by resolution or otherwise, to vote for or against any matter which may require their action, whether the same be any bill pending before either the Senate or General Assembly, or in relation to the confirmation of any nomination or making any appointment, either in joint meetings or otherwise, and any member of the Senate or General Assembly who shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this supplement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for the period of two years, or fined in the sum of $1,000, as the Court may direct."

Mob Law in Alabama.

A band of forty or fifty armed men entered the Court-house at Columbiana, Ala., on the 18th inst., while the Circuit Court for Shelby County was in session, and demanded the keys to the jail. Having obtained these, they released from confinement two men who were held on a charge of murder, and with them left the town. The Selma *Messenger* says:

"It is said that the mob consisted of some at least of the men who during the last year of the war were banded together for the purpose of pillage and plunder, and who about the time of LEE's surrender perpetrated some of the most atrocious murders on record. If, as we suspect, the civil authorities are utterly powerless to protect the people of the county or themselves against this formidable combination of lawless and desperate men, here is a case in which the military power of the Government may be profitably employed. This is the first instance of defiance of the law, State or Federal, we have heard of in this province, and we trust steps will be taken to prevent a repetition of it."

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

A Perilous Experimental Voyage.

On Saturday, just before water was let into the lake tunnel at Chicago, a final tour was made by the Superintendent, Mr. CHESBROUGH, who took with him three newspaper reporters. After reaching the "crib" out in the lake, an uncomfortable descent of sixty feet took them to the horizontal shaft, where they found a leaky flat-bottomed boat awaiting them. "The only means of propelling the vessel," according to the *Tribune* reporter, "was by pushing against the walls; and this was a very unsteady process, fraught with danger to the boat and her little crew. The water at the crib end was exactly half-way up the sides of the bore, gradually deepening, of course, as we approached the shore. For a time it was comparatively plain sailing, and by the aid of the lamps we were enabled to examine minutely the condition of the cement, which was the principal object of the voyage. Not a flaw could be discovered, with the exception of a space here and there between the bricks, where an iron spike had been introduced to hold the ventilators. The top of the arch seemed to be perfectly dry, save in the places where the water, not from the lake, but from springs in the vicinity of the tunnel, oozes through the walls. The water was beautifully clear, as clear as crystal, and sweet to the taste. We were not long permitted however, to enjoy the contemplation of the surrounding scenery, limited as the view was. The bricks were soon exhausted, every brick being so much like its neighbor as to become somewhat monotonous. The lamps, too, began to flicker out. The silence became oppressive; the distant growlings from the end of the cavern were magnified into the noise of a cataract and our hearts stood still as we thought how by some unforeseen accident the flood-gates might be opened. To perish like rats in a hole, to be distributed in the course of time through the water pipes of Chicago, and be boiled in kettles—we were not prepared for such a sacrifice. To chase away these fears, we sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and listened to the echo of our own voices from the nearest chamber. In this way we reached the closing-stone, a white marble tablet, placed there by the Mayor's own hands. We paused to scrutinize this closing-stone, and here an unlucky incident occurred, to which may be attributed the disaster which was soon to follow. One of the crew, inspired by a frantic wish to "write his name in water," leaned over the edge of the flat-bottomed boat, which had took in a little more than it could conveniently carry. Then in the process of bailing the crew got unsettled in their positions and never quite regained an equilibrium. We succeeded, however, in pushing our way at considerable risk on to a point beyond the fifth chamber or nearly a mile and a half from the crib.

Our heads had been gradually approaching the top of the tunnel as we pursued our darksome journey to the shore. From sitting postures each member of the party had slowly subsided into reclining attitudes, and by and by they were changed into horizontal positions. This in a flat-bottomed boat half full of water was refreshing. Further progress was deemed a little too precarious. Still no one was willing to give out, and our leader manifested a readiness to go the whole length if desirable. It was not desirable. In fact, it was not practicable, seeing that the boat by this time was effectually wedged in between the bricks and the water.

The return necessitated a change of propellers, and the new hands not being well accustomed to the duty, the unsteadiness of our devoted bark was increased. The water came in on all sides, so we got on swimmingly after a fashion. Only two lights were left and those but struggled drearily with the darkness. They were entrusted to the man in he centre of the boat; another propelled, while the two at each end set to work to bale out the water. We had not gone far toward the crib end again, when symptoms of uneasiness began to manifest themselves. In spite of all efforts to bale out the water, the boat seemed to be filling rapidly. We were yet a mile at least from the shaft and the water was nearly breast deep. Suddenly the man at the stern raised a sharp cry of distress; his end was settling down, he said, and what was the use in baling out. The man with the lamp rose to his feet just as he felt the boat subsiding. The man with the bucket sprang overboard, and Mr. CHESBROUGH floundered. We were shipwrecked.

The last expiring lamplight had flickered out and all was confusion and darkness. There was no help for us but to raise the boat and haul it to the crib end. This was a task of considerable difficulty, but after a vigorous effort we succeeded. Wading through the chilly water with our limbs benumbed, and dragging an ungrateful flat-bottomed boat, which would not carry us, we toiled painfully, but as cheerfully as possible for the distance of a mile, shouting occasionally for help, which did not come, bewailing our sad fate, and thinking sorrowfully of the four small obituaries that would appear in the morning papers.

At last a faint light glimmered upon us from the far end. We had been floundering in our watery dungeon for nearly three hours, and were pretty well exhausted. The light proved to be lamp in the hand of Capt. BERG, who, fearing from our prolonged absence that some disaster had overtaken us, had descended to the bottom of the shaft. And there he stood profoundly amused at our mischance, and laughing consumedly as the bedraggled waytarers came one by one into view. But our worst danger was not over. We had to climb the shaft, sixty-eight feet in height, by means of the ladder. "Just go straight up," said Capt. BERG, "you cannot go out of the way." There was no possibility of reaching the upper air that night, except by climbing, and as there was no comfortable lodging to be had in the tunnel, we again ventured. Mr. CHESBROUGH ascended first, and by way of a parting salute, when half way up he emptied a gallon of water from each boot upon our heads. The remainder of the party were already exhausted by fatigue and cold. How the others succeeded is best known to themselves. The present writer, for his part, was just on the point of giving out as he reached a platform let down about 15 feet from the mouth of the shaft, hands stiffened with cramp, a dizzy sensation of 60 feet beneath him, a creeping of the flesh, powerless to move another step. One last shout for help, and he found himself seized by a friendly hand and laid out on the platform, then tied to a rope and hauled up to the mouth of the shaft.

The flood-gates of the crib were reopened immediately after our ascent, and the waters went down with a roar like that of an infant Niagara. What became of the flat-bottomed boat we did not know and did not care. The tug was waiting for us at 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes the party were fleeting merrily home again. And so ended the adventurous voyage—the last that will be made through the Lake Tunnel.

Destitution in the South—Letter from Gen. Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22, 1867.

Mr. Carter H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 17th inst. this morning, for which I am much obliged, as it will enable me to point out a locality in Georgia and Alabama where the people of both sides of the question at present dividing the country are in extreme want for provisions, and many who have means to do so will be compelled to quit their homes, unless they can get subsistence enough to enable them to make crops this year. The people of Carroll, Haralson, Polk, Paulding, Campbell, Corveta and Heard, Ga., and Randolph, Calhoun and Cherokee, Ala., are represented to me as not having provisions to last them until May next; and great numbers who have the means to move will be compelled to do so, unless they can procure provisions from abroad. All classes of the citizens are alike destitute, the rich as well as the poor, and both must starve if they remain in the country, unless provisions are sent to them. The rich are perfectly willing to purchase if any one will send them provisions, and wait for them to gather in their crops before demanding payment.

By aiding these people, I know you will be doing good service in relieving distress which is common throughout the South, and will also be giving encouragement to people who will appreciate the relief afforded them in their time of need. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS.

P. S.—Corn and bacon are articles most essential, as the people absolutely need something to enable them to remain at home and cultivate their crops. Anything sent to Mr. W. H. McDANIEL, Carroll County, Ga., *via* Newman, Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, will reach him safely. He is the authorized agent of the citizens of Carroll County. I can send you the names of agents for the other counties, should you desire them. It will be necessary to write to those counties, however, to get the other names. G. H. T.

The Insurance Companies and "Jew Risks."

Quite a spirited indignation meeting was held in Richmond on Thursday, to express indignation at the recent action of the insurance companies which resolved to take no more "Jew risks." Resolutions were adopted by those present, who were for the most part Jews, that they would not insure in the Companies which had taken this action. Mayor MAYO made a speech, stating that he had been in the insurance business many years in Richmond, had had most of his dealings with the Jewish people, and could bear testimony to the uprightness and honesty of their conduct. He had also been prosecuting attorney for a long time, and during his entire official life not more than three Jews had ever been brought before him. In the council he had sat with them, and in all the relations of life had found them trustworthy. He did not design making a speech, or discussing the question of fanaticism, for he did not believe there was any fanaticism in the case. It had its origin in a willful desire to tell a falsehood, and these Companies had accomplished their purpose in slandering a most worthy class of our fellow-citizens.

The Republican Convention in North Carolina.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 28th inst., gives a report of the first day's proceedings of the Republican State Convention in that city. The Convention was called by the loyal members of the Legislature, and was temporarily organized by the appointment of Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY as Chairman, and two Secretaries, one of whom was white and the other black. After an address by Gen. DOCKERY, the Committee on Organization reported Hon. A. H. JONES as President, with a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, divided equally between whites and blacks. The *Standard* says:

"Mr. JONES was conducted to the chair by Dr. WILLIAM SLOAN, (white,) and JAS. H. HARRIS, (colored.) He returned his thanks for the honor, and spoke at some length in an eloquent strain upon the condition of the country, and the importance of the deliberations of the body over which he had been called to preside. Considerable discussion ensued on various motions, in which a number of members took part, after which the President announced the Committee on Resolutions, and the meeting adjourned. There were nearly one hundred white delegates in the meeting, and some forty or fifty colored. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed between the two races, meeting as they did on the ground of absolute political and civil equality. Perfect decorum and good order prevailed, not only in the meeting but in the dense mass of people of both races in the lobbies and galleries. It was such a scene as had never before been witnessed south of the Potomac, and never surpassed in interest or enthusiasm in any of the Northern States. The Republicans of North Carolina are *one* people in all that concerns the good and glory of the Republic, and they will keep even step together in the great work of reconstruction."

The Fenian Movement—Sympathy in Connecticut.

The following letters were read at a recent meeting of the Fenian Circle in Norwich, Conn.:

NORWICH, March 25, 1867.

Messrs. M. McQuirk and F. S. Burke, Committee:

Your favor of the 23th instant is just at hand. While I have engagements for this evening, I assure you of my sympathy for the oppressed in Ireland and in every land, and my earnest desire that all people may soon enjoy all the blessings which are to be secured under a Republican Government—a representative democracy. Yours truly,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

NORWICH, Conn., March 26, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Your very polite letter of this day, inviting me to be present this evening at a meeting of the Wolf Tone Circle, came into my hands on my return this afternoon. I deeply regret that a prior engagement to speak with Hon. EDW. MARTIN at Lebanon will prevent my being present on so interesting an occasion, and from enjoying the pleasure of listening to the eloquent gentlemen who, I understand, are to address you.

I most cordially sympathize with every movement which has for its object the advancement and elevation of the Irish nation. Your cause is, indeed, a just one, and I trust that the efforts of your noble people to secure Irish independence may be successful, and that you may yet win back the rights of your country and insure to all your people public safety and political freedom.

Very respectfully,

H. H. STARKWEATHER.

Southern State Courts During the Rebellion.

A dispatch from Nashville, March 26, says:

"The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* learns, verbally, on the authority of a distinguished lawyer, that Judge ERSKINE, of the United States District Court, has, during its present term at Atlanta, ruled, in effect, that the adjudications by our State Courts during the war are of no binding effect. The point, we understand, came up in this way: The plaintiff in the United States Court sued on a note, and Mr. HANSELL, counsel for the defendant, interposed a plea that it had already been sued upon in the State Court, and judgment rendered therein. Judge ERSKINE overruled the plea on the ground that there were no Courts in Georgia from the date of the Ordinance of Secession to the close of the war, which the United States Court would recognize. The *Enquirer* adds: 'Though no mention of the case has been made in the Atlanta papers, the information comes through sources that do not allow a doubt of its substantial correctness.'"

A Word for a Useful and Charitable Organization.

The ladies of New-York, who, during the war, contributed so greatly to the noble work of the Sanitary Commission, are still engaged, like ministering angels, in relieving the maimed and suffering men whose patriotism brought upon them personal misfortune. The "Ladies' Union Relief Association," composed as it is of the most earnest, devoted and public-spirited women of New-York, steps in to fill up the place in usefulness to disabled soldiers which was made vacant by the dissolution of the Sanitary Commission. Since the organization of their Society, in the Autumn of 1865, these good Samaritans of the fair sex have found their field of operations to be constantly growing, and hardly a day passes without the knowledge of some new case of a feeble man whose life is slowly wasting away in a tenement house, a garret or cellar, being brought to their attention. Human wrecks from Salisbury, Florence, Andersonville, the Tobacco Factory, Belle Island and other places of hateful memory, plead for the assistance which a grateful people know they have fully earned by their heroic sacrifices. These claims can only be met by seeing to it that the exchequer of the Relief Association is well supplied. The ladies disburse their charities discreetly and with care, personally visiting all their beneficiaries. Columns of incidents might be furnished which would show the good work that the Association has already accomplished in the preservation of the life, health and self-respect of men who have lost limbs, been sick from rough experiences, or been pining away under diseases contracted in the camp. In addition to the disbursement of the means intrusted to them, these ladies have the addition labor of collecting the funds, and procuring employment for those who are capable of helping themselves. They are instant in season and out of season in their arduous undertaking, sacrificing their own comforts to the necessities of the poor and needy. They do this cheerfully, and without expecting or desiring a word of credit for themselves. But they require the support of the community, and would be sorry to make known that the American people have forgotten altogether too soon the brave men who fought in the war for the Union. Only $9,000 was collected last year for this enterprise, and if the amount had been quadrupled every penny of it would have found its way to a deserving object—not a cent being given at random, but only after the fullest personal inquiry into the merits of the case. The Association is at present much straitened in its resources. It needs money, good clothing, and opportunities of employment for one-armed and one-legged men. Its claims upon the philanthropic are second to none at present before the public. Those who would assist it may communicate with the Managing Committee, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 937 Broadway.

The Field and the Easel.

This was the subject of a lecture before the Brooklyn Academy of Design, at the Brooklyn Institute, last evening, by WILLIAM HART, the President of the Academy. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance. It was impossible, said the lecturer, by way of introduction, to reveal the soul of art in language, and he could attempt little more than to indicate the principal rules by which the study of art was to be guided. It was quite popular among artists to affect ignorance of theories and rules of art, and it might sometimes happen that an original art genius would attain to high excellence, in real ignorance of the theories and rules that governed his inspiration, but it was none the less true that art, like everything else, was founded on theory and governed by rule, and there were few artists who could afford to dispense with these rules, however ignorant they might profess to be of their existence. His remarks on the present occasion would be confined to landscape art exclusively. His object would be to take his hearers on a tour through the fields, and thence back to the studio, laden with the spoils of the campaign. And first the student was supposed to be able to sketch objects singly or in combination, and he desired to impress upon all students the importance of a thorough study of single objects as indispensable at the outset of his career as an artist. Having gone forth into the broad sunshine and the fields, his first question would be what subject he should select for his pencil. And here he would caution the student against the selection of any particular scene merely because "it looked like a picture." If he did, the chances were it would be tame; and however true he might be in the delineation of nature, he would incur the criticism of having imitated some ideal picture manufactured for the occasion. The more harmonious combination of the natural elements that go to make up a picture were not necessarily good. It were better to select a subject or scene as far removed from the conventional as possible. Try, if possible, to embody a sentiment or idea of your own, and one in unison with your own feelings. This sentiment might precede or succeed the subject. The artist might have a preconceived idea or sentiment which he wished to embody in a picture, or he might come upon a scene that suggested a sentiment. In the one case the sentiment preceded the subject; in the other the sentiment was the offspring, so to speak, of the scene. An artist might command success in either way, but there should always be an idea, either preceding or succeeding the subject, and that idea should be his own—an idea or sentiment in which he was interested, and which should be wrought out with his pencil in such manner as to interpret his own thought and soul, and not in imitation of another man's. Having found his subject, he is next to inquire how much of the picture or panorama, of which he is the centre, he can take in upon his canvass. With regard to this it was only necessary to say, as a rule, that he must give enough to represent all the combinations that go to make up the individuality of the scene. (The speaker here illustrated the subject by reference to one of the sketches, of which there were a dozen or more suspended in the rear of the desk.) The importance of studying the topography of a landscape, as distinct from color, was urged, and TURNER was instanced as a master artist who made this a prominent feature of his method. The student was cautioned not to alter or modify the scene at the expense of nature and truth. The lecturer then spoke of the different methods of sketching—whether with lead pencil, black and white crayon, charcoal, pen and ink water colors, &c., and pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of each, giving the preference on the whole to pen and ink.

Returning from the field to the studio, the student's purpose must now be earnest. He must now seek to control, intensify and subject the sentiment to the picture. Any subject could be rendered interesting if true to nature. As to "treatment," so called, it was the broadest and most vague word in the vocabulary of art. One thing, however, was now well established—that "sky treatment" was of the highest importance. Accessories should not be made to appear as the principal in the completed work. Care should be taken not to follow too closely a favorite artist. It was well enough for the student to admire a good model—better than to essay independence before one had grown out of childhood, but admiration should not be allowed to end in mere imitation. St. Paul once sat at the feet of Gamaliel, as his master, but St. Paul did not feel bound to carry Gamaliel's carpet-bag for the rest of his life. If one imitates at all, by all means let him imitate the excellencies and not the defects of his master. It was not the wart on CICERO's nose that made him an orator. Above all, let your picture tell something that you feel. If you feel nothing, keep silent until you do feel something, and not attempt to tell what you think you ought to feel or what you imagine somebody else feels.

The lecture, of which the above is but a brief sketch, was illustrated throughout by reference to pictures before the audience, and was well received and frequently applauded.

The next of the course of lectures on Art will be delivered at the same place the second Saturday evening in April by Col. JAMES FAIRMAN. Subject—"The Æsthetics of Art."

Destruction of St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island.

One of the few remaining church relics of the last century was on Friday morning destroyed by fire—the venerable church of St. Andrew, in the village of Richmond, Staten Island, erected in the year 1713, under a charter granted by Queen ANNE. This was one of the oldest church edifices in the United States, and its destruction will be much regretted by all who value these venerable memorials of another age, whose every stone is a page of history. The loss is said to be about $10,000, which is only partially covered by insurance for $4,000, and $500 on the organ, in the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company. A few relics only, rescued from the vestry, remain with the charred walls to suggest the story of the labors of those who built, and of the piety of those who worshipped there a hundred and fifty years ago.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK NEWS IN BRIEF.—A mendicant who was soliciting alms in Newark yesterday, perpetrated three petit larcenies, for which he was arrested and committed for trial....The Democrats of East Newark made their nominations for their charter election on Friday evening. Newark City has a total tax of $455,800 to raise....A new literary enterprize is about to be set on foot in Newark in the form of a monthly periodical, to be called the *New-Jersey Magazine*....The April term of the Essex County Courts will commence on Tuesday next....The stable of SAMUEL TERRY, at Belleville, was broken into on Saturday morning, at an early hour, and a quantity of harness stolen. No clue to the thieves.

CHARGED WITH VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.—A man named JAMES CASSEDY, master of the schooner *Mary*, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with violating a city ordinance by obstructing the access to the Paterson Dock and refusing to move his vessel out of the way. The accused was looked up for examination.

POLITICAL.—The charter election of Jersey City takes place on Monday, April 8. Neither party has as yet made any nominations, and a general apathy seems to prevail among both Democrats and Republicans.

ANNEXATION.—A bill has been introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature to annex the town of Bergen to Jersey City.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE FROM FLORIDA TO CUBA.—The steamship *Francis Wright*, Capt. BOLGER, sailed yesterday for Key West and the west coast of Florida, laden with telegraph material and stores for the International Ocean Telegraph Company. She also carries out a sufficient corps of men to assist in laying the coast and shore line of this important telegraph. It may be interesting to the public to know that the success of this new enterprise so far is due mainly to the energy and perseverance of Gen. WM. F. (Baldy) SMITH, MATTHEW DELAFIELD, Esq., and Capt. JAMES SCRYMSER, formerly of Gen. SMITH's staff. These gentlemen are officers of the Company, and the originators of this important line of communication between the United States, Cuba, and the other West India Islands. The successful termination of this work will give business facilities to merchants and others interested in the West India trade, greatly enhancing the value of it, and, in fact, bringing Europe and the West Indies into almost direct communication. The surveys for this line have revealed some important and interesting facts. The greatest depth of water found was 5,100 feet, and the singular discovery is stated that a mountain of 3,000 feet elevation lies in the proposed cable route—a mountain over whose summit vessels have passed and repassed trading between this City and Cuba. The cable is to be delivered in May by the English firm who contracted for it, and by the end of that month the preparatory work in Florida will be completed. It is expected that the line will be in active operation by the 1st of July. The engineer is Mr. W. H. EVERETT, of the Morgan Iron Works, who will accompany the cable from England, where he is now superintending its construction.

Pipes and smokers' articles of all kinds. The largest assortment in the United States at OSCAR H. LEAR'S, No. 60 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st. WHOLESALE ONLY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Idaho Hat for Ladies and Misses.—Just patented. Not exceeded in lightness and elegance by any fabric worn. Perfectly water-proof. Of all tints, some of which are entirely new in the trade. Shapes eminently becoming. Wonderfully cheap. GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Everything new, here or abroad, in Children's, Misses' and Boys' Spring and Summer FANCY HATS, together with upward of forty styles in Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

A. Darling's Fever and Ague Cure never fails. The first dose arrests the disease. $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale depot, No. 160 William-st.

"Singer's Hair Restorative."—The best in the world. Is not a dye. Restores the hair and its color. No. 79 Nassau-st. and druggists generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BRADY.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 100 East 4th-st., on Saturday evening, March 30, ARCHIBALD C. BRADY, aged 63 years and 8 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HITCHCOCK.—On Saturday, March 30, GRACE FLORELLA, infant daughter of J. G. and Anna L. Hitchcock.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday,) from No. 236 West 22d st.

KNIGHT.—On Saturday, March 30, BESSY KNIGHT, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles Elliott, No. 174 3d-av., on Monday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Leicestershire, England, papers please copy.

MANNING.—In this City, on Saturday, March 30, LINA R. MANNING, daughter of the late George and F. W. R. Manning.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her uncle, Mr. B. G. Ropes, No. 80 East 29th-st., on Monday, April 1, at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Salem, Mass., for interment.

MCCORKINDALE.—At Fordham, Westchester County, on Saturday, March 30, ARCHIBALD MCCORKINDALE, of Campbeltown, Scotland, aged 55 years.

RADDE.—The remains of the late Charles H. S., son of William and Christina Radde, who died at Kisselkehmen, East Prussia, in July last, having arrived in this City, the funeral will take place on Sunday next, March 31, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Mathew's Church, Walker-st., near Broadway. The friends of the deceased and of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Glasgow and Argyleshire papers please copy.

STORY.—At Glen Haven, Cortlandt County, N. Y., ROBERT R. STORY, Jr., of Brooklyn, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN DYKE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, March 28, after a severe illness, LYDIA A., wife of Isaac Van Dyke, aged 36 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Acacia Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M., and the members of Warren Lodge No. 252, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral from No. 34 Greenwich-av., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUNSON'S COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER.—THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER teaches the whole art of Phonography with all the recent improvements, and also Reporting, without oral assistance. This is the only instruction book on the subject that has been published in New-York since 1858. Price, post-paid, $2 25.

Send a stamp for our new circular, in which the following questions are answered: First: "Shall I be likely to find employment as a short-hand writer when I have acquired the art; and, if so, in what way?" Second: "Can Phonography be learned from books, without the aid of a teacher?" Third: "Which is the best instruction-book?"

For 50 cents we will also send (post-paid) the testimony of the defendant in the suit of A. J. Graham agt. Benn Pitman, in which will be found in full the claims of Graham, together with an illustrated statement of phonographic history bearing upon the subject. Address R. H. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

An EVENING CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY will be formed shortly, to be taught by the author of the Complete Phonographer. Those who wish to join, or to learn particulars, will please address J. E. MUNSON, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION beg to acknowledge the following donations:

Through Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., being half of collection of Grace Church	$573 38
David M. Smith	15 00
Total	$588 38
Amount acknowledged previously	37,564 79
Total receipts to date	$38,153 17

ARTHUR LEARY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—UNITED STATES Passports issued to citizens going abroad by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 1, 1867, at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. Punctual attendance requested.

A. J. DITTENHOEFFER, Chairman.

C. H. RAIT, A. JACKSON PLUMB, Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—Late Rev. Dr. HAWKS' charge. Rev. J. J. ROBERTS of North Carolina, will officiate for this congregation on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University on Washington-square. It is expected that the new chapel in East 25th-st., (built in memoriam of the late Rector,) will be ready for occupancy by Easter next.

MAJOR-GEN. CLINTON B. FISK AND Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor of the Greene-street M. E. Church, will address a public meeting of the New-York Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, to be held in the 34th-st. Church, near 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING next, April 2, to commence at 8 o'clock. The music of the occasion will be led by Philip Phillips' partner, Mr. C. G. Allen. Officers and teachers are cordially invited to be present, as the meeting is expected to be the most interesting ever held under the Society's auspices.

SERMONS ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. The next of this course by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Subject: *The Sixth Commandment—Killing by Rum, Suicide, Dueling, Religious Persecution, Unlawful Violence, &c. The Unpunished Massacre at New-Orleans.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach on SABBATH MORNING next, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M., on the occasion of the Missionary anniversary. Sabbath-school exercises will be held in the afternoon and evening, when addresses from interesting speakers may be expected. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all friends of Missionary work.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the 34th-st. Church, near 8th-av., next TUESDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. S. INSKIP and others will address the meeting. The singing on the occasion will be under the direction of Mr. C. G. ALLEN, Mr. PHILLIP PHILLIPS' partner.

REV. DR. ORCUTT, SECRETARY OF the American Colonization Society, at Washington, D. C., will deliver a discourse in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on the *Christian Civilization of Africa, or The Mission of Colored People in the United States.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 31st inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH EVENING at 7½, on the *Right of the Colored Race in Convention, and the Proposal by the Legislature to Defraud Them of that Right. What Do God and Justice Require for Men and Women?*

INSTALLATION.—THE FIRST U. P. PRESbytery of N. Y. will install the Rev. HENRY ALLEN in the Church corner of Bloomfield and Seventh sts., Hoboken, N. J., at 7 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3, 1867. The Pastor elect will preach in said church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, the Original Mission at the Points, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency, order and singing of these children.

A MEETING OF CLERGY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the City of New-York, in regard to St. Luke's Hospital, will be held in the Chapel of the same, on MONDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock. Attendance is earnestly requested. By order of Board of Managers. W. A. MUHLENBERG.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church and nations, and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

"THE BLACK CROOK."—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH repeats, by special request, his famous lecture thereon, with a new introduction on "Taste Applied to the Fine Arts," SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 31, at 3½ o'clock, at Argus Hall, No. 650 Broadway, near Houston-st.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Concert at 2 P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered to several persons at the close of the evening service.

REV. THOMAS G. BENNING DISCOURSES before First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, upon *Spiritual Gifts.* Conference at 3 P. M. Subject: *Does Spiritualism Form the Basis of a True Religion?* The public invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½, by Rev. Mr. HAMILL, of Montgomery Conference. At 7 by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Also at 3 P. M. Evening subject—*Paul and Silas in Prison.* Seats free. All invited.

IF ALL ARE FINALLY SAVED, HOW WILL SINNERS BE PUNISHED?—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st.—Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector. The opening services in this chapel will be celebrated (D. V.) on EASTER SUNDAY, April 21. The sittings will be rented for the year during Easter week. Due notice will be given.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY—the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes. Next WEDNESDAY EVENING Rev. O. H. DUTTON will preach.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. DEEMS will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be administered after the services. All seats free. Strangers in the City are cordially invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.—Public service on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, the sermon will be more particularly addressed to the children of the Sunday-school and congregation. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Pastor, will hold divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. On Sunday evening the fourth of the course of sermons to young men will be delivered.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Ye are my witnesses.* And at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The heavenly journey.* The seats are free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

MARRIAGE IN HEAVEN.—LECTURE BY Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Swedenborgian House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The public are invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL DELIVER THE fourth of the course of sermons to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,306 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. Evening subject—*Unity of God in Three Persons, Unitarian Objections Answered.* Services at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

REV. J. M. PEEBLES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. An interesting ceremony after the evening discourse. The Children's Lyceum will meet at 2½ P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. W. E. COTE will preach in the morning service.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Right Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Maine, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 31st inst. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Seats free. Protestant Episcopal. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. S. MOWERS, of the North Ohio Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ will deliver his farewell pastoral discourse. Seats free.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—At 3 P. M. discussion on the *Inspiration of the Bible.* At 7½ P. M., W. H. CHANEY, Esq., will lecture on *Salvation.* Seats free.

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Doors open from 10 to 11 A. M. and from 7 to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services SUNDAY, March 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. VAN DERZEE preaches SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject at 3 P. M.: *Universalism.* Seats free. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats free. Church supported by voluntary contributions.

THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE WILL hold an ordination at Grace Church, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, March 31. The Rite of Confirmation will also be administered.

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Is the Millenium before the Judgment?*

YORKVILLE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the EVENING.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH—AFTERNOON—A SERmon will be preached on behalf of the Sheltering Arms, by Rev. HENRY R. PINE, at 4 o'clock. Collection after the sermon.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Anniversary Hymns are ready, and can be procured at the store of A. T. MASON, 302 Grand-st., N. Y.

ZION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON-AV. and 38th-st.—A. W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 266 Henry-st.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by the pastor morning and evening.

WANTED—BY A ... young man, a situation as sexton ... week SEXTON, Box No. 104 Times Office.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES—EFFECT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF APRIL 29, 1864, ON GOODS PREVIOUSLY IMPORTED.

Sackett L. Duryee vs. J. C. Draper, Executor, &c., of Simeon Draper.—This was an action brought to recover back an amount of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted by Mr. Draper as Collector of the Port. The case was brought to trial on an agreed statement of facts as follows:

The plaintiff imported and duly entered for warehouse a quantity of brandies by ships *Penelope, Auguste* and *Victoria*, from Bordeaux, as follows: The *Penelope*, March 4, 1864; *Auguste*, March 19, 1864, and *Victoria*, April 8, 1864.

Duties were ascertained on each shipment at the rate provided by act of July 14, 1862, and, after warehouse bond had been given on that basis, were again ascertained and indorsed on each bond at those rates.

On the 30th day of April, 1864, withdrawal entries for each shipment were presented at the Custom-house, in the warehouse division of the Collector's office, duties assessed thereon, in accordance with liquidation as before stated, at the rate provided by tariff act of July 14, 1862, checked and passed in that office. The entries were then presented at the Naval office, where they were refused to be passed, and duties at the estimated duties refused, upon the ground that a telegram had been received, announcing the approval by the President of the "joint resolution to increase temporarily the dutes on imports" of April 29, 1864, and that no more entries could be passed in that office, without the additional fifty per centum.

At this time the plaintiff was in the Custom-house, with the gold ready to pay to the cashier the duty estimated in the Collector's office to be due under the act of July 14, 1862, as soon as he could get his entries checked in the Naval-office.

In consequence of this refusal to pass the entries in the Naval-office at the old duty, as provided by the act of July 14, 1862, the plaintiff was prevented from paying the rate of duty, and the goods, therefore, remained in warehouse till March, 1865, when they were delivered to the plaintiff, on the withdrawal entries presented as aforesaid, on March 30, 1864; but under instructions from Treasury Department, at the rate of duty imposed by Tariff Act of June 30, 1864.

The difference between the amount of duty chargeable under the act of July 14, 1862, and the act of June 30, 1864, is $2,217 85, and to recover that sum, with damages, the plaintiff brings this suit.

The plaintiff protested against the payment. The main ground of the protest was that as the brandy had been imported prior to the passage of the joint resolution of April 29, 1864, the provisions of that resolution could not apply to it.

The Judge, without writing any opinion in the case, sustained this view of the law and ordered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster & Craig. For defendant, District-Attorney Courtney.

DUTY ON BRANDY AND SPIRITS.

G. H. Schneider et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—This was a suit to recover back an amount of duties alleged to be excessive, exacted by the defendant, as Collector, on some brandy and gin imported by the plaintiff.

By the tariff Act of Aug. 5, 1861, the tax on brandy was $1 25 a gallon, and on spirits 50 cents a gallon. Congress increased these duties in the act of July 14, 1862, as follows:

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and included in this section, there shall be levied, &c., the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

"On brandy, for first proof, 25 cents per gallon.

Provided, That no lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and all other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof."

The question in the case was as to the rate of the increase of duty on brandies and spirits of greater strength than first proof. The strength of first proof is fifty degrees. The Custom-house authorities claimed that if the strength of brandy was increased one degree the duty should be increased one-fiftieth of the whole duty on first-proof brandy, which was $1 50; that is, it should be increased three cents a gallon. The plaintiff claimed that it should be increased only one-fiftieth of the additional duty levied by the act of 1862, which was twenty-five; that is, it should be increased only half a cent a gallon.

SMALLEY, J.—Having fully considered the questions of law in the above cause, reserved for consideration of the Court at the trial of the cause, and the briefs of counsel submitted therein, I am of opinion that, under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, all brandy, of whatever degree of strength, is liable to the fixed duty of $1 25 per gallon, and all spirits to the fixed duty of 50 cents per gallon; and that, under the act of July 14, 1862, addition is to be made to those rates $1 25 cents per gallon for brandy of first proof, and one-half cent additional for every degree above first proof; and 50 cents per gallon for every gallon of spirits of first proof, and one cent additional for every degree above first proof.

Therefore judgment must be entered upon the verdict, and it is so ordered.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster & Craig; for defendant, District-Attorney Courtney.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry E. Davies, Chief Judge; Judges Wright, Porter, Hunt, Scrugham, Bockes, Parker and Grover.

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

Cock vs. Barnes.—Submitted on briefs, without argument.

The People ex rel. The National Broadway Bank, Appellants, vs. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c., Respondents.—On the 30th of April, 1866, the Legislature passed an act authorizing and directing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to refund to any bank which may have paid taxes in that county for the years 1863 and 1864, such amount of said tax as was imposed or levied upon said bank, in respect to any portion of its capital stock invested in securities of the United States, by law exempt from taxation, and for this purpose to cause to be issued county bonds for the amount of the claim of such bank, after it should have been audited and allowed by said Board, and approved by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

The Broadway National Bank having paid such tax, presented its claim to the Board, and the same was audited and allowed at the sum of $53,132 31, as of May 1, 1866, and such auditing and allowance were approved by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, and bonds for that amount were ordered by the Board to be issued to said bank.

In pursuance of an ordinance of the said Board, passed Jan. 7, 1867, county bonds in the form prescribed by the act of April 30, 1866, and said ordinance, were prepared and ready to be signed, but the defendants refused to execute and deliver the same.

The alleged ground of this refusal is that a portion of the capital stock of the Broadway National Bank, on which the aforesaid tax of 1863 and 1864 was levied, was invested in certificates of indebtedness, issued under the act of March 6, 1862, and the defendants claim that such certificates are not securities of the United States, by law exempt from taxation, and that it has so been adjudged by a branch of the Supreme Court since the decision of the Board of Supervisors.

The relators claim:

1. That the decision of the Board of Supervisors was a judicial determination, and when approved by the Mayor and Corporation counsel, became final.

2. If the question is open for discussion, they claim that such certificates of indebtedness are securities of the United States exempt from taxation.

In support of the second proposition the relators set forth a letter from Hon. Richard O'Gorman, the Corporation Counsel, and refer to the fact that in the cases of the Mercantile Bank, Ocean Bank, American Exchange Bank and others which were taken to the United States Supreme Court, in which it was decided that the aforesaid tax of 1863 and 1864 imposed on said banks was illegal, a portion of the securities in which the capital of these banks was invested consisted of these certificates of indebtedness, and it was in those cases necessarily decided that such securities are exempt.

The cause was tried at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, where judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant, which judgment being affirmed by the Supreme Court at General Term, the plaintiffs (appellants) now bring it into this court.

The appellants, in argument to this Court, claim:

First—That the exemption of securities of the Government from taxation does not depend on the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1862, but exists apart from the statute and rests on constitutional grounds.

Second—Certificates of indebtedness are exempt under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, in these words: "All stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations within the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority."

Third—The certificates of indebtedness issued under the Act of March, 1862, in satisfaction of demands audited and settled, and in discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers against sums standing to their credit on the books of the Treasury, stand upon the same footing and are entitled to the same immunities as any other species of Government securities.

Fourth—The Act of Congress June 30, 1864, provides that "all bonds, Treasury notes and other *obligations* of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority," and this act is declaratory, and was passed expressly to remove any doubt which might remain as to what was meant by "securities of the United States" in the act of 1862.

ARGUED BY JOHN E. BURRILL.

The respondents claim that the exemption of the public debt of the United States from taxation by State authority rests upon that clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to borrow money on the credit of the United States," and has no other basis, and none of the cases decided by the Supreme Court exempting public debt from State tax depended in any degree upon the legislation of Congress. It only remains then to inquire whether issuing certificates acknowledging a preexisting indebtedness arising from the purchase of supplies is "borrowing money," which it is claimed they are not in any sense.

That if the relators cannot stand upon an implication from the principles of the Constitution and are compelled to resort to acts of Congress they must fail. Congress cannot create an exemption from State taxes, but can only declare an exemption arising from the nature of the subject which the Courts would have enforced on constitutional principles without such declaration. But were the contrary true upon a fair construction of their terms it is plain that none of the acts of Congress exempting Federal securities from State taxation apply to certificates of indebtedness, but that there is strong evidence of the sense of Congress that the latter should not be included in the exemption.

Argued by Hon. Richard O'Gorman for the respondents.

The cases of *The People ex rel. the Bank of New-York vs. Connolly* and *the Bank of the Republic vs. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c.*, involving the same questions were briefly argued and submitted. The case of *The People ex rel. the Bank of New-York vs. The Board of Supervisors* was then argued. It involves the question of the power of the State to tax the legal-tender notes of the United States, the bank contending that it is the credit of the United States, that is exempt from taxation and that it makes no difference what particular form this credit assumes. Argued by Mr. Peckham for the bank, Hon. Richard O'Gorman *contra*, who claimed that legal-tender notes are money and therefore clearly taxable.

The People ex rel. the Phenix Insurance Company, Appellants, vs. Thomas A. Gardiner, County Treasurer, &c., Respondent.—Another of the cases involving the question of the taxability by State authority of United States certificates of indebtedness. Briefs submitted on the part of appellants by A. C. Bradley, on part of respondent by P. S. Crooke.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Sutherland, J.

GOLD OR GREENBACKS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Caroline Murray vs. Mary Harrison and Others.—The facts of the case are briefly as follows: William Harrison executed his bond, dated May 26, 1846, to Frederick Bronson, Executor, &c., of Isaac Bronson, deceased, in the penalty of $8,000, conditioned to pay in gold and silver coin of the standard by which the coins of the United States were regulated by the laws existing on the 26th day of May, 1846; the sum of $4,000 in three years from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (complaint No. 4, &c.) and mortgaged certain property as collateral security. The plaintiff is assignee of this bond and mortgage. The premises mortgaged being decreed to be sold in partition, and the Referee being directed by the judgment to pay off this mortgage, accordingly paid the plaintiff, on the 11th of December, 1865, $4,151 66, the amount then due on the bond and mortgage in legal-tender notes. This payment was by special order entered in this action and with consent of the plaintiff made without prejudice to, and saving her right to be paid in gold and silver, according to the terms of said bond and mortgage and a balance of $2,000, being the difference in value between the value of said notes and the gold and silver coin agreed to be paid; and said sum of $2,000 was by stipulation deposited in the United States Trust Company as a substitute for the mortgaged premises. Judgment was demanded adjudging that said principal and interest, to wit, $4,151 66, was payable in gold and silver coin, and that the moneys in court be paid by plaintiff.

To this complaint the defendants demurred that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

M. S. Miller, plaintiff's attorney. H. W. Robinson for defendants.

Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND has just delivered the following

OPINION.

Without criticising the complaint in any other respect, I shall treat the demurrers to it, which are general, as presenting, and intending to present for decision, the single question, whether the plaintiff must deem herself and her bond and mortgage satisfied by the $4,151 66 which she has received in legal-tender notes, or whether she is entitled to receive in addition thereto the $2,000 in legal-tender notes deposited in the United States Trust Company, under the order of the Court in the partition suit, by arrangement between the parties, as and for the difference between $4,151 66 (the amount due on the bond and mortgage for principal and interest) and the market value of a certain quantity or number of pieces of gold or silver coin, of the standard mentioned in the condition of the bond, amounting by tale, or denominationally, to the same sum. In my opinion it inevitably follows from the decision of the Court of Appeals in Meyer *vs.* Roosevelt, (27th N.Y.R. 400,) holding the Legal-Tender Act to be constitutional and valid not only as to contracts made after the passage of the act, but also as to contracts made before; that this Court must consider the plaintiff's bond and mortgage fully paid and satisfied by the $4,151 66, which she has received in legal-tender notes, and that there must be judgment for the defendants on the demurrers. The condition of the bond (dated May 26, 1846,) is to pay $4,000 in three years from the date "in gold or silver coin of the standard by which the coins of the United States were regulated by the laws existing on the 26th day of May, 1846, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 26th days of May and November in each and every year, in coin as aforesaid." Gold and silver are used not only for coinage, but extensively for various other useful purposes; hence gold and silver bullion, as a commodity, or as merchandise, has an intrinsic value, not only for coinage, but for such other purposes; and hence gold or silver coin has an intrinsic value as a commodity or as merchandise, and may be treated as such by parties in making contracts; and in construing and enforcing contracts, I do not see why the Courts should not treat gold or silver coin as the parties have treated it by their contract. The coinage, or stamping of portions or pieces of these metals alloyed with baser metals, by Government prerogative, fixes the value of such pieces as money, or coined money; but the regulated standard of a gold or silver coin of a given weight, that is the proportion by weight of its fine metal and alloy, determines its relative value as a commodity. Before the Legal Tender Act, money meant coined money, in all legal proceedings to enforce the payment or collection of money debts. It was the office of money, or coined money, not only to measure the money-value of all commodities, even its own value, viewed or treated as a commodity, but also to pay or satisfy money debts. Indeed, if one may be excused for uttering such a mere verbal truism, value in the abstract, or as measured by money, could not be expressed without money. Hence it is evident that before the Legal Tender Act, it followed from the office or capacity of coined money, the coinage system of the United States, its adopted unit of value, and the power of Congress to coin money, and to regulate the value of coins, that a promise to pay $100 was in legal effect a promise to pay at the option of the promisor $100 in any coin which might be a legal tender for $100 at the time of payment; and hence, that a note for $100 and a note for $100 payable in 100 silver dollars, or in 100 gold dollars, or in five double eagles, or ten eagles, or twenty half eagles, with or without the additional words, lawful or current money of the United States, was the same in legal effect, for in either case the note could have been paid in silver dollars, or in either of the gold coins. My excuse for these extremely elementary remarks must be the peculiar character of the contract in this case. The contract is, to pay $4,000, (the principal mentioned in the condition of the bond,) and the interest in gold or silver coin, of the standard by which the coins of the United States were regulated by the laws, on the 26th day of May, 1846, the date of the bond. As the standard of a gold or silver coin of a given weight determines its relative value as bullion or a commodity, the contract may be said to be to pay $4,000 and interest in gold or silver coin of the value of like coin of a certain standard specified in the contract. It is plain, then, that by the contract, the parties to it treated the gold or silver coin to be paid or tendered, as a commodity, or as specific articles of a commodity, for the coin is to be value, of course valued in money, in dollars and cents. By the contract the coin tendered in payment is to be valued, and if not of the value or standard called for by the contract then the difference in values is also to be paid or tendered. The values, and the difference between them, must of course be expressed in money, in dollars and cents. Now, the thing, the coin, which by the contract is to be valued in money, cannot by the contract be treated as money. Money and the thing which it is to measure and express the value of cannot both be viewed or treated as money, even though that thing be gold or silver coin. It is evident, then, that the parties to the contract, by it, treated the coin in which the bond is payable, as a commodity, which by the contract was to be of a certain value, or of a value the means of ascertaining which are fixed by the contract. The Court must treat the coin in which the bond is payable as the parties to the contract by the contract have treated it; and what is the result? Of course the result is that the Court must view the contract as a contract to pay a certain sum of money, a money debt, in a certain commodity, or in specific articles of a certain commodity, at a certain price or valuation, fixed or provided for by the contract. And what is the legal result? It must be deemed settled that a contract for the payment of a certain sum of money, a note for instance, in specific articles, at a certain price or valuation, gives to the paying party the option or privilege of paying the money, in such specific articles, at the price or valuation, but does not give to the party entitled to receive payment the right to enforce payment in such articles, at the price named, or any other price or valuation, that the paying party may pay in the specific articles or commodity, at the price or valuation, but that the receiving party must receive his debts in money, if legally tendered. (Pinney *vs.* Gleason, 5 Wend. 394; Smith *vs.* Smith, 2 John. 235; Brooks *vs.* Hubbard, 3 Conn. 58, 60; Fletcher *vs.* Derickson, 3 Bosw. 181.) Of course it follows if the legal-tender act had not been passed, but Congress, after the date of the bond, had materially debased or lowered the standard of the gold and silver coin, that the plaintiff would have been obliged to receive payment of her debt in such debased gold or silver coin by tale or count—that her debt could have been paid in any gold or silver coin at its then regulated standard or value as coin or money, which was or might be a legal-tender for such a sum or amount of money. It is plain that this result would have followed from the very terms of the contract, and without reference to the considerations that it was the evident intention of Bronson, to whom the bond was executed as executor by the contract, to protect the estate under his charge against the power of Congress to regulate the value of coins, of course to debase them, and that no Court could aid a party in thus undertaking by contract to thwart or evade a conceded power of Congress. The very terms of the contract compel the Court to hold that the plaintiff's claims are not for the coin to be valued, or for its value, but that her claim is for her money debt, expressed in dollars, and the interest on it, by the contract to be paid in gold or silver coin, &c. I am not aware that the standard or weight of gold or silver coins (except the weight of half dollars and smaller silver coins, by the act of 1853, and which, by the act, are made a legal tender for sums not exceeding $5) has been lowered or lessened or altered since the date of the bond. I cannot see, therefore, how there could have been occasion for saying what has been said as to its construction, legal effect, &c., if the Legal-tender Act had never been passed; but the Legal-tender Act was passed and has been held constitutional by a Court which controls, and has a right to control, the decision of this Court. The act does not declare legal tender notes to be coins. The most sanguine alchemist that ever lived probably never dreamed of converting paper into either gold or silver. A $10 legal-tender note does not purport on its face to be $10, but does purport on its face to be a promise to pay $10. On its face it purports to be a promise to pay money, not to be money. But the act does declare that these notes "shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on Government bonds, which shall be paid in coin." Now, anything which is a legal tender for a money debt, which a party is by law obliged to receive in payment of his money debt, must be money, or considered to be money, for it performs an office, or has a capacity, which nothing but money can perform or have. It necessarily follows, then, from the terms and legal effect of the terms of the plaintiff's bond, or contract, and from the Legal-tender Act, and the controlling decisions affirming its constitutionality, that I must hold, as the complaint shows, that the plaintiff had received $4,151 66, the amount due on the bond for principal and interest, in legal-tender notes; that the bond has been paid, and that she must consider herself and her bond both satisfied by such payment; for such is the controlling law of the case. Of course, any one must see that when gold or silver coin is the subject of a contract of purchase and sale and delivery, or of pledge, or of special deposit, or of an unlawful conversion, it is perfectly consistent with the foregoing views and conclusion arrived at for the Court to treat it as a commodity, and apply the same rule of damages for its non-delivery, or unlawful conversion, as would be applied for the non-delivery or unlawful conversion of any other article or commodity. And to prevent misapprehension of what has been said, and in view of several of the cases growing out of the Legal-tender Act, cited on the argument, and which I have not time more particularly to refer to, I will go further and say if A. B., in the present condition of things, agrees to sell and deliver 100 bushels of wheat to C. D., or to perform certain services for C. D. for $100 in gold or silver coin, that I do not see why the Court cannot and ought not to treat the agreement as an agreement in the one case, to exchange one commodity for another commodity, and in the other case as an agreement to exchange or render certain services for a certain commodity. An agreement to pay so many dollars in coin, or in coin at a certain valuation by tale or weight, is one thing; but an agreement to pay so many dollars, or to render certain services, or deliver a certain commodity, for coin, by tale or weight, is another thing. The result of the Legal-tender Act is, that gold and silver coins have practically ceased to be currency, and have become—except as to the Government—practically exclusively a commodity, and are bought and sold and speculated in, and commonly viewed and treated as such. Why should a Court ignore this state of things, unless compelled to do so by the terms of the contract or by force of the Legal-tender Act? Why should not A. B. and C. D. be presumed to have made the supposed agreement, in view of the fact that gold and silver coin has, as between individuals, become exclusively a commodity—in view of the fact that a gold eagle is worth fourteen or fifteen dollars in legal-tender notes? Why should not the Court consider A. B. and C. D. as having, by their supposed agreement, treated the coin to be paid for the commodity or services, as a commodity, and the words *one hundred dollars*, as used by them for the purpose of designating the quantity or number of pieces of coin, at their stamped or coined value as money, to be delivered or paid? And if A. B. and C. D. have so treated it by their supposed agreement, why should not the Court so treat it, and consider C. D.'s agreement, as substantially an agreement to deliver a certain quantity or number of pieces of coin, as a commodity, for a certain other commodity, or for certain services? In examining the plaintiff's case of a money debt, and her rights under her money bond in view of the Legal-tender Act, I have not intended to say anything not consistent with the conclusion, that if in the supposed case, A. B. delivered wheat or performed the services according to agreement on his part, and C. D. did not pay or deliver the coin according to agreement on his part, he would be legally liable to pay the value of the coin in dollars, that is, practically, in legal-tender notes, for practically legal-tender notes are money, and represent dollars. The agreement on C. D.'s part in this supposed case, is not to pay so many dollars, nor to pay so many dollars in coin, or in coin at a certain valuation, but is an agreement to pay so many dollars in coin for the wheat or for the services. No debt or duty is due from him until A. B. delivers the wheat or performs the services, and when A. B. does this, the terms of the supposed agreement would not compel the Court to hold that a money debt of $100 was due from C. D., and I do not see why the Court could not hold, considering the circumstances under which the supposed agreement was made, and with reference to which, the parties must be presumed to have contracted, that C. D.'s duty was on performance by A. B. either to deliver the coin, or to pay its value in legal-tender notes. There must be judgment for the defendants on the demurrers, with costs.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATING TO MECHANICS' LIENS—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE NEW-YORK THEATRE PROPERTY.

A. and W. Chapin vs. Alexander T. Stewart et al.—This action is for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien against the New-York Theatre for materials furnished by plaintiffs at the request of H. H. Davis, who had an agreement in writing dated Nov. 30, 1865, with A. T. Stewart, which agreement contained the following clauses: "In consideration of the sum of $750 paid by Davis to Stewart on the execution and delivery hereof, Stewart agrees to and hereby does let and rent unto said Davis the building known as the (late) Church of the Messiah, situated on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel in said City, for the term of two weeks, commencing on Dec. 10, 1865, and ending on Dec. 24, 1865. Possession of said premises shall, however, be given to Davis on Dec. 3, 1865, with the privilege of making such alterations thereon, subject to the approval of said Stewart or his agent, as shall not depreciate the value of said building.

In making such alterations, Davis may use the scenery, materials, &c., so far now on the premises, it being understood and agreed that the changes contemplated in the interior of said building are only such as will adapt it to the purposes of a first-class theatre, similar to Niblo's Theatre.

Davis agrees to hire and take said church or building upon the terms and conditions aforesaid, to adapt it to the purposes aforesaid, at his own cost and expense, and at the expiration of said term surrender the possession of said building and premises to said Stewart, with all the alterations, additions and improvements made thereon, without any charge whatever therefor."

The agreement then gives Davis the privilege "at the expiration of said term and surrender as aforesaid" of renting the theatre up to May 1 then, next for the sum of $750 for every two weeks, payable in advance. All the issues in this action were referred to Hon. J. S. Bosworth as sole referee, to hear, try and determine the same.

On the trial no parole evidence was given. The defendants relied solely on the terms of the above agreement, contending that under it Davis was only a tenant, and no lien could attach Mr. Stewart's interest in the property.

The plaintiff's counsel insisted:

1. That Davis was a contractor to make alterations, &c., by the intention of the parties and the terms of the agreement, and that plaintiffs, as material men, have acquired a mechanic's lien on defendant's property under the law of 1863.

The terms of the agreement do not give Davis a mere "privilege" to make alterations, repairs, &c., but the alterations were agreed upon, and were executory, compulsory and explicit, both as to terms and time, being "subject to the approval of said Stewart or his agent," and to be completed by Dec. 24, 1865, and become part of the realty, as fixtures for which Davis was to pay rent.

That the consideration to Davis for the fulfillment of the terms of said contract appears to be that Davis was to have the contingent privilege of the use of said theatre, upon its completion, for a certain specified sum, up to the next May, but that in fact he had no leasehold interest in said premises (only for two weeks, in which to make said alterations,) until after the completion and surrender of the alterations and improvements to Stewart, which had been made up to that time, subject to his approval. The alterations, &c., were, in fact, for the benefit of Stewart.

2. That it does not appear on the part of defendant that the terms of the agreement were not fully carried out on the part of Davis to Stewart's entire satisfaction, or that Davis availed himself of the privilege of rental after the completion of the theatre; or that Mr. Stewart had ever paid anything to any person for said alterations, or that the privilege of rental was of any real value to Davis. Whatever the cost of the alterations Davis might make, it does not necessarily follow that the market value of the rental of the theatre was thereby increased. But it does not appear what the value of the rental of said building was at any time. The question, then, of whether or not Mr. Stewart has paid Davis for the alterations, does not and cannot properly arise in this case. Nothing of the kind is claimed.

3. To hold that no mechanics' lien could attach to Mr. Stewart's interest in the property under said agreement, would render the lien law entirely nugatory. An owner of property could lease it to an irresponsible party for any sum for a term just long enough for his contractor (or "tenant,") to complete the work specified in the contract, (as in this case) and then have the premises restored to him, together with the new builing, &c., and thus deprive the material men, mechanics, &c., of their pay, and any remedy for the enforcement of an equitable right which the statute intended to protect by a lien. This the policy of the law will not permit.

Section 5 provides: "'The Court shall proceed without regard to matters of form, which shall be amendable at all times, while the proceedings progress, without costs, and judgment shall be rendered according to the equity and justice of the claims of the respective parties."

4.—It is plain from the language of the present statute (Sec. 1, which is more explicit and more direct in favor of this point than any former law) that any person or persons employed by a contractor or subcontractor &c., whether as "laborer, workman, merchant, or trader in pursuance of, or in conformity with the terms of a contract with the owner" can acquire a lien against the owner.

Former statutes relating to mechanics liens were construed so as to protect such persons as were engaged by the contractor as well as by the owner. This has been settled beyond question: (31. N. Y. Rep., 285; 1. E. D. Smith, 218-739; 4. E. D. Smith, 729-758; 1 Daly, 336. 2. E. D. Smith, 554; 12 Abb., 129, 22. Wend., 395; 20 N. Y., 247.

5. The question to be answered in this case is; Could Mr. Stewart's interest in said property be made liable by mechanics' liens for materials, labor, &c., furnished at the request of H. H. Davis, and used by him in the alterations, repairs, &c., pursuant to his agreement with Stewart?

R. S. Guernsey for plaintiffs; Ex-Judge Hilton and H. H. Rice for defendant Stewart.

Opinion by Hon. J. S. Bosworth, Referee:

"By chap. 500 of the Laws of 1863 (P. 859) any person owning a lot of land in the City of New-York and building thereon, cannot have his estate and interest therein subjected to any lien in favor of any person performing labor or furnishing materials toward the erection of or in altering, improving or repairing such building or the appurtenances thereto, unless such labor was performed or materials furnished 'in pursuance of or in conformity with the terms of a contract with or employment by the owner of such lot and building with some person therefor, or unless such labor was performed and such material furnished 'by or in accordance with the direction of the owner or his agent' to some person to perform the work or furnish the materials. (Laws of 1863, p. 859.)

The persons in whose favor such liens may be acquired are only those 'who shall be employed by any owner, contractor, sub-contractor, jobber or master workman in manner aforesaid.' "—*Id.*

The words "in manner aforesaid" refer to the preceding parts of that section which requires that the labor must be performed or the materials furnished "in pursuance of or in conformity with the terms of any contract with or employment by the owner, or by or in conformity with the directions of the owner or his agent."

The interest of the owner cannot therefore be subjected to a lien for any labor performed or materials furnished, unless he contracted with or employed, or personally, or by his agent, directed some one to perform the labor or furnish the materials and the labor has been performed, or the materials furnished in pursuance of or in conformity with the terms of the contract or employment, or in accordance with such direction. It seems to me entirely clear that this is the meaning and intent of the statute. It is equally clear that the defendant Stewart, judged by the evidence given or offered to be given, did not employ or direct the plaintiffs, or any other person, nor contract with them or any one else, to furnish the materials in question.

The direction was given by H. H. Davis and by him only. Is there any just ground for holding him to be the agent of Mr. Stewart in that matter, and that thereon he was acting for Stewart as his principal and not on his own behalf and account? This question depends for its solution upon the legal effect of the agreement between him and Mr. Stewart, dated Nov. 30, 1865, and upon the nature of the relation between them, which was thereby established.

That agreement contains, first, a letting of the premises to Davis for two weeks, commencing Dec. 10, 1865, and contains a covenant to lease from time to time for consecutive terms of two weeks each up to the 1st of May, 1866, on a compliance by Davis with the terms and conditions therein stated.

By that agreement Davis had "the privilege" of making alterations in the building, which should "not depreciate the value of such building," subject to the approval of Mr. Stewart or his agent. Davis was restricted in respect to the changes and alterations in the building which he had "the privilege" to make to such, and only such as would "adapt it to the purposes of a first-class theatre, similar to Niblo's Theatre."

He was to make these changes and alterations, not for Stewart, but for himself, "at his own cost and expense." If, perchance, the building, when altered by Davis at the end of his lease, should be more valuable solely by reason of the alterations made by him, the cost of this addition to the building or the increased value of the building by reason thereof, is a part of the compensation which he covenants to make for the use of the premises.

But whatever the costs of the changes might make, it does not necessarily follow that the market value of the building or the value of its rental would be thereby increased.

The provision in the lease that any alterations or changes in the building which Davis might attempt to make, "were to be subjected to the approval of said Stewart or his agent," did not make the relation between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Davis other than that of lessor or lessee, with the privilege to the lessee to make alterations at his own cost and expense with a view to the better adaptation of the premises to the purposes and business for which it had been rented.

By securing to Mr. Stewart the right to disapprove of any attempted changes and alterations, and put a stop to them, it was by agreement left to him or to his agent to determine whether such changes would be unauthorised by the terms of "the privilege" granted by the agreement to Mr. Davis. Neither that provision nor that with all the other clauses of the agreement constituted Mr. Davis the agent of Mr. Stewart in making alterations and changes under the privilege in that behalf secured to him by that agreement.

If a case could be made showing that the agreement was fraudulent and collusive in respect to the alleged leasing, with the privilege to make alterations, and that it was made in that form to defeat the just operation of the statute, a different question might arise.

So, too, in the present case, if it was sought by the proceedings to deal with the lessee as being, in respect of and to the extent of his interest, "the owner," and to create a lien on and reach and apply that interest, a different question would also be presented.

This case, if I understand it, presents the naked question whether a lessee, with the privilege of making alterations at his own cost and expense, with a view to the better adaptation of the premises to the business for which they were rented, is the agent of the lessor in making such alterations, so that a lien for the agreed price therefor or the cost thereof can be imposed upon the lessor's interest in the premises thus disposed of.

In my view of the statute, this question must be answered in the negative. In this view the complaint should be dismissed, with costs to the defendant Stewart.

There is no pretence that the plaintiffs were misled by Mr. Stewart or by any one acting for him as to the relations existing between him and Mr. Davis, or that plaintiffs did not understand it when they furnished the materials. As I understand their position, they consider it proper, under the advice of counsel and for their interest, to test the question of Mr. Stewarts liability as owner under the statute first cited, and if unsuccessful they should pay the costs which they thereby make it necessary for Mr. Stewart to incur.

It is useless to cite decisions to aid a possible future examination of this case by the learned Court which has expounded all the statutes in respect to mechanics' liens relating to the City and County of New-York. So far as any of these former statutes were similar to the present one in respect to the main question involved in this case, the decisions containing them call for the construction which I have given to the present one.

Henry *vs.* Hendricks, 4 E. D. Smith, 768; Loonie *vs.* Hogan, 5 Selden, 435; (2 E. D. Smith, 681;) Ombony *vs.* Jones, 19 N. Y., 234; Houstman *vs.* Catlin, 20 N. Y., 247.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: William H. Jephson, Catharine McCaffrey, Theresa O'Byrne, Thomas Brown, Lucretia Bronson, Ann B. Barbarie.

Letters of administration having been granted on the following estates: Wm. Ehlers, Michael Hickey, Alfred Towers, Louisa Deyhle, Francis Vincent, Bridget Barrett, Eliza Butler or Bending, Barbara Dreslor, James E. Hope, Charles G. Coffin, Fanny M. Demmon, James J. Higgins, Leonard Lang, John Wallace, Henry Hall, Hermann Holliman, Stephen N. W. Jones, Sophia Misplee, Ephraim Poole, Patrick Dolan, Pauline Giessen, Ann Lee and Margaret Watkins.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

By Sutherland, J.

Gabriella Saeltzer *vs.* Alexander Saeltzer; judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of the demurrer. See memorandum of opinion indorsed on copy of complaint.

By Ingraham, J.

Leander Darling et al. *vs.* Isaac Miller; default opened on payment of costs of the Circuit and of motion, the cause to be restored to the calendar and set down for April 10. John Ebner *vs.* Daniel F. Bradford; motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide the event.

By E. Darwin Smith, J.

Daniel Packer et al. *vs.* Edward Mayer; reference ordered to ascertain and report, &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Out of forty-six complaints before the Court yesterday, twenty-one were tried and of these only fifteen were sustained and followed by the conviction of the defendants.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Magdalena Keever and her daughter, bearing the same appellation, were tried for stealing a piece of calico, valued at $9, from a dry goods store in the Bowery. The younger Magdalena magnanimously pleaded guilty and insisted that she alone took the goods, but the proof showed that the real thief was the mother, who concealed the calico under her clothes and when pursued threw it into the area. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, while her daughter was let off with two.

DISHONEST ASHMEN.

Two Germans named John Ress and Engelbert Bluhm, who have been employed for a considerable length of time to remove the ashes daily from Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, were suspected of making use of the liberty they had of entering the premises for purposes of plunder, and on the 19th inst. a policeman was detailed to watch their proceedings. The officer did not interfere with them while they were performing their work, but on their leaving he followed them as far as Twenty-ninth-street, to the neighborhood of the Station-house, where he took the liberty of examining their cart, in which he found, besides ashes, eight loaves of bread, two chickens, several pounds of beef and a quantity of butter. Ress acknowledged having taken them from Delmonico's without leave; and it appearing that he was the principal in the affair, Bluhm being his servant, he was fined $50 and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, while Bluhm escaped with two months' imprisonment only.

A WARNING TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF CITY RAILROADS.

A complaint was made against Edward Chapman, a car driver on the Seventh-avenue Railroad, for cruel treatment of a horse by driving it attached to a car while the animal was suffering from lameness, having a large swelling on the fetlock of one of the hind feet. It appeared that the driver had so much difficulty in proceeding, owing to the lameness of the horse, that the passengers, many of them, abandoned the car, and the attention of a policeman being called to the case, the driver was arrested. It was shown by the defence that the horse was afflicted with the disease called the "scratches," which is of such a nature that it is benefited by exercise, and a witness who has charge of the stables, as well as Mr. Kerr, the President of the road, testified that they examined the horse on its return, and in their opinion it was fit to drive. On the other hand, a witness, who saw the horse while attached to the car, declared that the leg was swollen to twice its natural size, and was so painful that the animal was unwilling to place it on the ground, holding it up for five minutes at a time.

The Court found the prisoner guilty, but in consideration of the fact that he was acting under orders, it having been shown that the driver would have lost his position if he refused to drive a horse when so directed, he was let off with a fine of $10, the Judge remarking that if the Superintendent who sent out the horses stood before him charged with the offence, he would punish him with imprisonment. John Donnelly, another driver, charged with a similar offence, was fined in the same amount.

A POCKETFUL OF SAMPLES.

Henri Gay, a gentleman of French extraction, was charged with furaciously appropriating to his own use certain buttons, brooches and other fancy articles, which he procured at the store of James Hoster, in Church-street. Being found with both pockets crammed full of these things, he informed the officer that they were samples; and on being asked by the Judge, on the trial, what he had to say in his defence, he excused himself with the plea that he saw others taking samples, and thought he had a right to do so too. His excuse did not suffice, and the gay Henri was sent up for three months.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

An action has been brought in San Francisco against a Dr. BRYANT to recover $30,000 for alleged malpractice, by which plaintiff's eyesight was utterly destroyed. The plaintiff alleges that at the end of a week, after placing himself under the doctor's care, he became totally blind, and that, as a part of the "treatment," he was ordered to have four of his teeth extracted, the same being sound and healthy. The Doctor accounts for the result by saying that he rubbed into the plaintiff's eyes a lot of bluestone, with which the first physician had covered them, and that the teeth were extracted for the purpose of removing the bluestone and drawing out the disease, which had been driven inward.

A Rochester paper states that a curious accident occurred to a car a few nights since, on the night freight train going West on the Niagara Falls division. At Knowlesville there is a branch track, and on reaching it the forward truck of one of the cars jumped upon the branch and became disconnected from the train. The jar also threw the rear trucks from the rails on the opposite side, but they resumed their position on reaching the other end of the branch, and the car continued six miles further to Medina—the forward part being held up by the connecting link, and the latter resting on the rear truck. At Medina the train stopped and the accident was discovered.

For some time complaints have been made in nearly every County of New-Jersey, of an unusual amount of sickness among horses, and live stock generally. One of the most dangerous and fatal diseases which attack horses—lung fever—has lately been extremely destructive. A number of deaths have, however, occurred in which the precise nature of the disease is unknown; though many of the symptoms are similar to those which in man characterize typhoid fever.

The Springfield *Republican* states that by recent successful efforts of some of the neighbors and friends of Gen. BANKS, his homestead has been placed anew and fully in the possession of himself and family by the payment of a heavy mortgage, and, by the consent of the subscribers, the fund, raised during the later years of the war, to present to him a splendid sword and to paint his portrait for the State, has been directed to the refitting and refurnishing of the house itself.

A memorial from the Society of Friends has been presented in the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking special exemption from the payment of militia fines under the new Militia Act. But in their memorial they quote a provision of the State Constitution which expressly provides that "such as conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service."

The United States Consul at Windsor, C. W., acting under instructions from the Government, requested the Captains of ferry-boats plying between Windsor and Detroit to allow no person to pass goods of any kind, of however small valuation, without having previously obtained the Consular permit to make such shipment. But the customs officers have informed the Captains to pay no attention to the order.

Some villains visited the house of a widow lady in Van Zandt County, Texas, a short time since, robbed her of what money she had and then murdered her, after which they set fire to the house. Two children are supposed to have been burned also as they cannot be found. A portion of the lady's remains was found among the ruins of the building. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

The Delaware Legislature has accepted the proposition of the Trustees of Delaware College, to present to the State their building, grounds, library, and apparatus, valued at $50,000, if the State would appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the grant to its reëstablishment as an agricultural college, the 10 per cent. allowed by the act to be devoted to the purchase of the necessary land for the farm.

A letter from Haverhill, Mass., says that in the shoe business there has recently been some relief by the reception of orders which have created an activity with a portion of the manufacturers such as has not existed before for several months. The fear is that it is only temporary; but should sales be good in April it will give permanency to it, and aid much in restoring business to a healthy tone.

The attention of the New-Jersey Legislature has been called to the condition of the insane in the State Prison, which is described as pitiful in the extreme. One lunatic, whose term of imprisonment has expired, is still retained as a prisoner, the Warden having no authority to remove him to a lunatic asylum, and it being considered injudicious to permit him to leave the prison in his present condition.

The house and barns of CHAS. T. GOVE, at Deering, N. H., were burned on the afternoon of the 26th inst. The fire was set by Mr. GOVE's wife, who is insane. After setting the fire in the barn, she told what she had done before it was discovered, and signified her intention to be burned with the buildings. It was with considerable difficulty that she was prevented from carrying out her intention.

A San Francisco paper gives a detailed history of a young man, now 22 years of age, who robbed a sick mother, abandoned a wife and infant child, engaged himself to marry two young women at the same time and stole materials for their wedding dresses, committed twenty or thirty robberies, attempted a horrible crime upon children, and attempted to poison the minds of several young girls.

The body of GEORGE WALTON, who some weeks since wantonly murdered GEORGE RYAN, a prominent Union man, at Triune, Tenn., was discovered on the morning of the 25th inst. lying in the road near that town. He had been shot, receiving three wounds, it is supposed, at the hands of one of Mr. RYAN's sons.

Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, whom the Memphis *Post* alludes to as the earnest friend of the Union citizens of Tennessee and of good order everywhere, is preparing to post the troops under his command in such a manner as to secure every portion of his department against ruffianly violence and disturbance.

A row at a horse race in Hopkins County, Texas, the other day, resulted in three murders inside of fifteen minutes. A man named NEWSOM killed a Mr. BRUMLEY; the latter's brother killed NEWSOM, and some of NEWSOM's friends killed a third person named FRY.

N. B. FORREST publishes a card in the Memphis papers pronouncing one J. M. TROTTER, who has been soliciting donations for the relief of destitute widows and orphans of the South, to be not trustworthy in connection with any benevolent purpose.

Gov. FENTON has commuted the sentence of JAMES STANTON, convicted of murder, to imprisonment for five years. He was sentenced in December, 1863, to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. He has still two years to remain in prison.

The Orange Furnace Company, near Jackson, Ohio, has failed. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $60,000. The cause of the failure is said to be outside speculations on the part of its business manager, with the funds of the Company.

A lady in Aiken, S. C., has presented her husband with four fine male children, averaging three and a half pounds; at the last accounts the mother and children were doing well, but the father hadn't recovered from his astonishment.

In Michigan each stockholder of a bank is to be taxed on his share, the bank not being taxed as a whole on its capital. The surplus funds held by savings banks are to be taxed, in accordance with the same law.

The Boston Insurance Companies have decided to increase the premiums for insuring churches two or three hundred per cent., because of recent heavy losses by the burning of churches in that vicinity.

The scheme to legalize lotteries in Louisiana has received its quietus, the House of Representatives having indefinitely postponed all consideration of the subject by a decisive majority.

Massachusetts has 158,642 enrolled militia, an increase of 10,097 over last year. There are nearly 6,000 men in the volunteer militia, all well armed, uniformed and equipped.

A witness in a case on trial in Louisville, last week, drew a revolver upon one of the attorneys in the court-room, for which he was fined $25 and imprisoned forty-eight hours.

The Bostonians are endeavoring to raise $8,000 for an international regatta at Paris, in which the crack oarsmen of Harvard and Yale, among others, shall take part.

A fire at Great Bend, Penn., on the night of the 23d destroyed two or three buildings, and greatly endangered the entire business portion of the town, as there is no fire engine owned there.

The inhabitants of Oxford, Me., have voted to exempt from taxation for ten years the property of manufacturing companies, provided the capital is from other places and exceeds $10,000 in amount.

The mansion of Gen. SAM. HOUSTON is being torn down, to be replaced by brick and mortar. This old house has been respected for one-quarter of a century on account of its traditional history.

A locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded a day or two since, instantly killing the engineer, the fireman and the supervisor of Engines who happened to be riding with them.

The Theological Institution of the Free-will Baptists at New-Hampton, N. H., is to be removed to Haverhill, Mass. There was quite a struggle for it among friends in various parts of the country.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage has been brought in Massachusetts in which both parties are deaf mutes. If love is blind, it is difficult to see how such a suit can be sustained.

Thirty-five churches have been burnt in Boston and its immediate vicinity within a few years, and some of the insurance companies now decline writing on church policies.

The Fenian Brotherhood of Chicago, on the 23d inst., issued a long address, calling for money and the enrolling of all who are willing and able to bear arms in their cause.

An employe in a mill at Cohoes, which caught fire on Friday, became frightened, and instead of raising the window to escape, jumped through it, cutting himself severely.

The second national trial of plows is to take place at Utica, beginning on Tuesday, May 7. There are to be ten judges, all of whom are distinguished agriculturists.

The Michigan Legislature has repealed a State law, passed in 1855, forbidding Roman Catholic Bishops to hold property in trust for the benefit of their churches.

A fire in Bethlehem, N. H., on the night of the 21st inst., destroyed the post-office and two or three other buildings, and greatly injured the only church in the town.

Vermont papers state that the farmers are tapping the trees in their sugar orchards. The sap runs freely, and there is promise of a good sugar season.

A flood in the St. Lawrence is feared, and considerable apprehension is felt for the lives and property of those living on the islands and low intervales.

The Michigan House of Representatives refused, by a vote of 52 nays to 23 yeas, to restore the death penalty for murder in the first degree.

A number of drinking fountains are to be placed in various parts of Montreal during the Spring.

Four children were poisoned in Hartford, Conn., on the 27th inst., it is thought by corrosive sublimate in their food.

The Messrs. REMINGTON, of Illinois, are to make thirty thousand breech-loading rifles for the Danish Government, at $20 each.

The fast-day proclamation of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, is the shortest, with perhaps a single exception, ever issued by an Executive of that State.

An attempt was made to burn the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., on the night of March 26.

GEORGE W. JONES has been sentenced in Portland, Me., to be hanged for arson. He is first to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for one year.

ALONZO HART, of Warsaw, Ind., recently beat a boy four years old to death, and then threw the body into a well, in the most heartless manner.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature submitting to the people the question of removing the capital to Milwaukee.

The Michigan Senate refused to pass a bill to allow creditors of railroad companies to vote as stockholders in certain cases.

A Worcester, Mass., boy has been sent to the House of Correction for one month for stubbornness.

Women are to be admitted to membership in the Michigan University, by a vote of the Legislature.

A railroad from Manchester, N. H., to Newburyport, Mass., to pass through Exeter, is talked of.

A scarcity of hay is complained of at Savannah, Ga. $50 a ton is offered, but none is to be had.

The Catholics of Detroit are about erecting a chapel and school for the colored people.

The Governor of Minnesota has appointed a soldier's widow State Librarian.

The severe cold weather has killed considerable stock in Southern Kanzas.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 30, 1867.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R	109¼	100	Canton Co.	46⅛
5,000	U.S. 6s, '81.C.	109⅜	100	do ....2d call	46½
45,000	do	109¼	100	N. Y. Central..b30	105½
85,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'64	107¾	200	do	105⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.'65. New Issue	107¾	100	do....2d call	105⅝
			550	Erie Railroad	58½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65 New issue	107¼	100	do....2d call	58⅝
			200	do	59
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62	109¾	34	N. Y. & N. H. R.	120
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65	108¼	38	Sixth-av. R.	120
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	98	50	Mil. & St. P. R.	33½
4,850	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser	106	40	do	33
			400	Reading R.	101⅞
6,800	do ....2d Ser.	105¾	200	do	102
1,000	do ....3d Ser.	105⅝	25	do ....2d call	101⅞
2,000	Ill. C. Bds. '79	101	200	do	102¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s......x-c	49½	1000	do	102½
12,000	Mo. St. 6s	95¾	500	M. S. & N. I.	74¾
1,000	do	95⅞	300	do s10	74¾
10,000	Erie 4th M	92½	100	do b30	75
4,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	100½	100	do s10	74¾
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	84	100	do	75⅛
18,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s	99⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115½
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93	700	do	115¾
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	102	200	do b30	116
50	Phenix Bank	108	200	Cleve. & Pitts ..b10	79¾
10	Bank of Commerce	114	100	do	79⅜
100	do	113	200	do	79¼
10	Fourth National	104	100	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
100	West. U. Tel....b10	41¾	200	do b30	36
600	do	41¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	64¾
25	Wells Fargo Ex.	65½	500	do b30	65
10	do	65	100	do	65
60	do ....2d call	64½	400	do ....2d call	65¼
100	Boston W. P.	26	100	do	65¼
100	Pac. M. SS. Co. ..b30	128	200	Cleve. & Tol	121½
100	do	127⅞	400	Chic. & R. I.	98
200	do	127¾	300	do	98⅛
500	do	127⅝	100	do	98¼
350	do	127½	600	P., F. W. & C.	97
42	do	128	400	do	96⅞
10	do	128¼	15	Stonington R.	80
100	do b30	128	100	Tol., W. & W.	39

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. b3	106	400	Chic., R. I. & P.	97¾
100	Erie R. c	58¼	100	do	97¾
400	do	58⅜	200	do	97⅝
800	do c	58⅜	200	do b3	97⅞
300	do b3	58½	100	do b15	98
200	Reading R. b3	102	200	do b5	97⅞
400	M. So. & N. I.	75½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	64⅞
200	do s10	75¼	100	do s3	64⅞
200	do s3	75½	200	do b15	65
200	Clev. & Pitts	79⅛	300	do b3	65
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	121⅛	500	do	65
300	Pitts. F. W. & C.	96¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$100	West. U. Tel	42	2800	Erie Railroad	58¾
100	do b5	42	300	do s3	58⅝
200	do b5	42	1300	do s3	58⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	105½	600	do b3	58¾
800	do b3	105⅝	200	do b10	58¾
1200	do	105½	200	Clev. & Pitts ..b10	79⅛
200	do b10	105½	1200	do	79¼
200	do b3	105⅝	800	do	79
200	Reading R. b3	102⅛	800	do	78⅞
200	do s10	102½	600	do	78¾
500	do	102⅜	400	do b3	78⅞
500	M. S. & N. I.	75	300	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
800	do	74⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. ..s3	65
600	do c	76¾	100	do c	65⅛
300	do b3	74⅞	600	do	65⅛
100	do s10	74¾	200	do b10	65¼
200	do b5	74⅞	400	do s3	65⅛
400	Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅞	200	do b3	65⅛
300	do c	97⅞	300	do	65⅛
400	do b3	98	500	P., F. W. & C. s3	96¾
200	do b10	98			

SATURDAY, March 30—P. M.

The sales of Gold were nearly all at 134 ℘ cent., a fraction lower than on Friday. The speculation was dull in the Gold Room. The Cash Gold rather close for delivery at noon. The Customs demand $376,000 for the day, making $2,499,000 for the week. The receipts from California last Monday $840,571, of which half a million was for the Treasury. The shipments of Specie for the week, including $250,000 in Spanish Doubloons for Havana, amount to $445,038. The amount of Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury Office, $85,500. Exchange on London left off quiet at 109@109¼ ℘ cent. The market for Money to the Brokers kept active at 7 ℘ cent. to near the close of Bank hours, but with less difficulty among borrowers than on the sharp pressure of Friday.

The Public Funds, while firm in prices, were less active. The old 5-20s come higher from London than for several months past, 75¼ ℘ cent. Sterling Money. The Railway market and the Steamship shares on the Stock Exchange improved on the prices of Friday night, and there was a good speculative business done in most of the New-York and Western Roads. Only the morning sessions of the Stock Boards were held. At 4 o'clock in the Long Room the following quotations were made, the dealings in Rock Island being ex-dividend of 5 ℘ cent. half-yearly, and in Fort Wayne ex-dividend of 2½ ℘ cent. quarterly:

At 5 o'clock P. M., in the Long Room, the following quotations were made:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	Northwest	35¾	35¾
U. S. 5-20s	109¾	109¼	N. West Pref	64½	65⅛
U. S. 7-30s	106½	106⅛	Rock Island	97¼	*93
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	Fort Wayne	96½	*94
Erie	58¾	58⅞	Pacific Mail	127½	128
Hudson	139	139	Quicksilver	33	33½
Reading	101¾	102¾	W. U. Telegraph	41½	42
Mich. Southern	75½	75	Mariposa Pref	22	22½
Illinois Central	115½	115½	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Pittsburgh	78¾	79¼	American Gold	134¼	134
Tennessee 6s	65	65	Bills on London	109½	109½

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the Public Funds:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	131¼	Oregon W. L. 1881	106
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	12[illegible]	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. 1881	105
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	109¼	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1871	9[illegible]¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	109¼	5 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1874	102½
5-20 registered, 1862	108	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1874	102½
5-20 coupon small	109¼	End. coupon, 1874	102½
5-20 500 & 1,000	109¼	10-40 registered	97½
5-20 registered, 1864	107¼	10-40 coupon, small	97¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	98¼
5-20 registered, 1865	108	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	108¼	7 3-10 2d series	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107¼	7 3-10 3d series	105½
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107¼		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	116	Irving	103
America	133	Metropolitan	125¼
Phenix	107	People's	130
Tradesmen's	142	Nassau	106
Seventh Ward	110	Shoe and Leather	112
State of New York	109	Corn Exchange	118
Commerce	113	Commonwealth	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	111	Imp't'rs. & Traders	110
American Exchange	115½	Park	140
Bank of the Repub.	114	Central National	110
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	104
Hanover	109	Ninth National	112

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Chi. & N. West. S. F.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91½	Chi. & N. W. In't B	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91½	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103½	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	108	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	99
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	102	Pits. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Harlem 3d mort., '68	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M	99
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	84
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	109	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75½		

The New-Orleans *Price Current* gives a list of the sugar plantations of Louisiana and the products thereof of the last year, compiled by Mr. YOUNG. It is believed to be very near complete. The estimates for the entire crop range from 40,000 to 42,000 hogsheads. Of the number of acres planted this year we have no positive information, but it is known to be much greater than last year, and the coming crop estimates range from 80,000 to 100,000 hogsheads. As high as $200 ℘ arpent has in some instances been paid for seed cane by parties wishing to resume the business of sugar-making. The *Price Current's* estimate of last year's product of molasses is 65,000 barrels.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by virtue of authority conferred upon him by law, hereby prescribes that the fees and charges to be allowed in all cases of distraint and other seizures shall be as follows, to wit:

BILL OF FEES AND EXPENSES.

Issuing warrant of distraint	$0 50
Service warrant	1 00
Distraint without warrant, or seizure for fraud or violation of law	1 00
Issuing summons, under section 84	50
Service of summons, under section 84	50
Traveling fees for service of warrant or summons, or for making distraint without warrant, or seizure for fraud, &c., going only, per mile, for actual travel	06
Custody of goods seized or distrained, allowed only in cases named in "Remarks," hereto appended, per day of twenty-four hours, for each keeper	2 50
Expense of removal, amount actually paid	
Storage, amount actually paid	
Insurance, amount actually paid	
Advertising sale by posting notices, (not allowed when no notices are posted)	3 00
For advertising in newspaper, amount paid	
Collector's commission on proceeds of sale on amount demandable for United States	5 pr ct.
Fee on sale of real estate (see "Remarks," appended)	10 00
Drawing and executing deed	5 00

REMARKS.

When a seizure is made under Section 48, or any other section authorizing a seizure for fraud or violation of law, and is followed by proceedings in rem, if a decree is obtained and sale made, by order of Court, the Collector cannot, of course, receive a commission on proceeds of sale. The same rule must govern if the case is compromised pending the suit.

In some cases, where taxes are due and fraud is suspected, it may be advisable to seize under Section 48, or some other section authorizing seizure for fraud. In a case of this kind, if the seizure is converted into a distraint for taxes, and the goods or property are sold, the Collector will, of course, charge the commission of 5 per cent. allowed by Section 28. But if, after distraint in such case, and before sale, payment is made, or the case is compromised, the Collector cannot charge a commission.

In no case hereafter will any commission be allowed on payments made before sale, as the law does not justify that charge.

The fee for custody is allowed only in cases where removal would be attended with great and unnecessary expense, or injury to the property, and where its safe-keeping requires a custodian, as in the case of a distillery, a tobacco factory, a store containing a large quantity of goods subject to seizure, and like cases. In no event will a merely constructive charge for custody be allowed. When the property can readily and cheaply be moved to and kept in a bonded warehouse, Class B, or in an ordinary storage warehouse, at the usual rates of storage, the latter only will be allowed; and no charge for custody will be allowed while the property is so stored.

The fee for drawing and executing a deed to a private purchaser must be included in the bill of costs, and deducted from the proceeds of sale. But when the property is purchased for the United States, the fee for making and executing the deed to the Government will be charged to the Government.

The Collector is entitled to the fee of $10 on sale of real estate when the property is purchased for the Government, and in such case may be included in the Collector's bill of costs and expenses.

Section 19 provides that the cost for the attendance and mileage of witnesses before the Assessor shall be taxed at the rates allowed to witnesses in the District Courts of the United States. The law of Congress (1 Brightly's Digest, p. 277) fixes these rates at $1 50 per day, and five cents per mile from the place of residence to place of trial or hearing, and five cents per mile for returning. These fees are to be paid by the parties who are found to be delinquent, otherwise by the disbursing agent of the district, on the certificate of the Assessor.

In calculating mileage the travel is to be computed from the place of service, distraint or seizure, to the office of the officer who makes service or seizure. And if more than one person is served with a warrant or summons, the travel shall be computed from the office or dwelling of the serving officer to the place of service which shall be most remote, adding thereto the extra travel which shall be necessary to serve it on the other.

Any officer who shall demand or receive any fee as above prescribed, without the actual performance of the service or work for which it is allowed, will thereby incur the penalities provided for extortion in section 36, act June 30, 1864.

The special attention of Collectors is directed to the clause in section 48 (paragraph 224,) which provides that "the cost of seizure made before process issues" from the court "shall be taxable by the court." Under this clause, Collectors should be careful to render to the Clerk of the court their bill of costs as soon as the Marshal takes possession of the property, or very soon thereafter. If they fail to have the costs taxed by the court, there may be no other mode of reimbursement.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN--BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

WHIPS! WHIPS! WHIPS!!—GEORGE P. WOVERIN & CO., No. 8 East Houston-st., whip and lash manufacturers, offer for sale a fine assortment of all kinds of whips and lashes, including fine Malacca, holly and gut whips, wholesale and retail.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

H. CRANE'S DENTAL OFFICE, No. 31 Bible House, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
New-York.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.
CIRCULAR.
CAPITAL..........$150,000.
JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.
J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 28 Reade-st.
This Company has purchased the looms and machinery of the silk manufactory at Nos. 333, 335 and 337 West 36th-st., New-York, being 58 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated.
The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $12,000.
The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000.
The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.
The capital stock is..........$150,000
Purchases as above..........75,000
Working capital..........75,000
Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.
Subscription solicited.
Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,
THOMASS & CO., No. 28 Reade-st.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway.
Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
At the Factory, Nos. 133 to 137 West 36th-st.
Office of JAMES CHADBURN, No. 106 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 200 Broadway.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
17 AND A PER CENT. PAID IN.
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS M. F. HAZEN.

BUGGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May 1st Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
The interest due on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

ELECTION.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 16 WALL-ST.
An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company, on the 1st day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YERANCE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

HEYDRICK BROTHERS' OIL COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Troy House, (a public hotel,) in the City of Troy, N. Y., on the 1st day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All stockholders are requested to attend.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. P. ALLEN, Secretary.
TROY, March 25, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company will pay at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the bonds of the Junction Railroad Company, maturing 1st April, 1867, and the accrued interest thereon; and that interest on said bonds will cease on and after said date.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIrectors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY of North Carolina has placed to the credit of its Second Preferred Convertible First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due April 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of Coupons will please call and collect the same.
HENRY M. DRANE, President.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.
COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1867, FROM this Company's Seven per Cent. EQUIPMENT BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—NEW-YORK CITY 6 PER CENT. stocks and bonds, Manhattan, Metropolitan and New-York Gas Light Companies stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by
STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 38 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
We shall open at retail on
TUESDAY, April 2,
a large and attractive stock of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES,
BASQUES CIRCULARS, TALMAS, &c.,
including all the latest novelties in designs, materials and trimmings, imported direct from the London and Paris markets, and also of our own manufacture,
TOGETHER WITH
a full assortment of choice Paris designs of
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, CORSETS, AND
UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS,
SACQUES, BLOUSES, UNDER CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c., &c.,
to which attention is invited.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, in every variety, including
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
in Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair-Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brocatels, Damask, Moreens, Reps, Plushes, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Curtain Materials of every kind.
ALSO,
House-furnishing Goods, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Linens, Damasks, Sheetings, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
NOTE.—Particular attention given to fitting-up and furnishing hotels, steamers and private residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Including the very latest Spring styles.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
A full assortment
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANT'S WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A full assortment of Choice Novelties for Spring.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS.
Stripes, Checks, Plain Colors and Black, a full and desirable assortment
AT RETAIL!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES.
MISS M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES,
WALKING SUITS IN SILK AND WORSTED GOODS,
ELEGANT IMPORTED DINING AND CARRIAGE DRESSES,
LADIES BREAKFAST SACKS, &c.
Miss G. calls attention to her dressmaking department, which she is prepared to carry on in all its branches.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
We have just received from auction some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, which we offer at GREAT INDUCEMENT, consisting of BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES $1, worth $1 37½; 6-4 DELAINES $1 12½, worth $1 50; TAMISE $1 25, worth $1 75; TAMISE $1 50, worth $2; CRAPE EUGENIES 50c., worth 75c.; CANTON CLOTHS, LONG and SQUARE THIBET SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, ELEGANT GOODS, below cost of importation; FOULARD SILKS $1, worth $1 50; 1 case GENAPPE STRIPES, very handsome, $7 50 per dress, worth $10. Also, 1 case of ALPACAS 56c., worth 75c.; 1 case at 62½c., worth 90c.; 1 case at 75c., worth $1; 1 case SILK and WORSTED STRIPED POPLINS $3 75 and $4 50 per dress, just half price. N. B.—A very choice stock of BONNETS. Call and examine
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEO. A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Will offer for sale on and after Monday, April 1, 1867,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS
IN THE COUNTRY
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Previous to removal to
NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE,
ON MAY 1, 1867.

CORSETS.
A specialty.
At Mrs. GAYNOR'S new store,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
SPRING GOODS.
Ladies, before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's celebrated Paris hand-made Corsets; most elegant shapes.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces.
NURSING CORSETS, &c., &c.
SKIRTS.
All the latest Paris fashions, including the favorite train attachment. (No lady should be without one.)
FULL DRESS OVER-SKIRTS, WITH TRAIN.
FRENCH WASHING SKIRTS, very light.
Mrs. GAYNOR particularly studies the figure of each lady. The great variety of styles of Corsets and Skirts which she has expressly made in Paris for her own trade enables her to suit all figures.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
Ladies' Ready-made UNDERWEAR, in great variety.
Orders made up very reasonably.

AT ADOLPH KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-av., large additions have been made the last week to the very attractive stock of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
to which we invite especial attention.
A lot of
PARIS MADE CLOAKS,
bought at 75c. on the dollar, will be offered cheap.
ADOLPH KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av., will sell, on and after MONDAY, April 1, a splendid quality ⅞-wide Bleached Muslin for 12½c., worth 16 and 18c. in other stores; a heavy fine ⅞-wide Bleached Muslin for 16c., sold for 20c. in other stores; a superb quality yard-wide Bleached Muslin for 20c., sold everywhere for 25c.
Come and price our Muslins; you will save largely by buying of us. Great bargains in
TABLE LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
will be offered this week.
These are 20 per cent. lower than last prices.
For Cheap Dry Goods go to
ADOLPH KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, during this month, bargains in carpets, old English oil-cloths, draperies, lace curtains, linens, damasks and all kinds of new and
FRESH HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, April 1,
BLACK SILK PARIS-MADE BASQUINES,
handsomely trimmed, from $15 to $35, formerly sold at $25 and $55.
Broadway and 10th-st.

NEW SILKS AND NEW DRESS GOODS.
VERY ELEGANT.
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWS,
of fine quality, with rich borders and plain centres, just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, April 1, with
NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKS.
Ball Dresses, Morning Robes,
Bridal Trosseaux, Walking Suits,
Ladies' Undergarments, Boys' Overcoats,
Girls' Dresses, Infants' Clothing,
&c., &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, April 1, some new novelties in
PERCALE ROBES, STRIPE SILKS,
AND
OTHER FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Also, another lot of those CHEAP DRESS GOODS, from 25 cents upward.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—I have returned from Europe with my Spring selection, which is now for sale.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.
P. S.—Will remove to No. 32 East 20th-st. 1st of May, near Bancroft House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 28, 1867.
NOTICE.—THE COLLECTOR'S AND APPRAISer's Departments of the Public Store will remove to the new Public Stores, No. 119 Greenwich-street, and No. 24 Trinity-place, on MONDAY, April 1.
Entrance to the Appraiser's Department and Storekeeper's Office, No. 24 Trinity-place.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, large and elegant house, on a full lot; price $50,000, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROBERT T. REILEY.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 13 Chambers-st.,
New-York.
Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.
REFERENCES.
Peter Cooper, Esq., T. J. Glover, Esq.,
James Kelly, Esq., P. M., Hon. John Kelly,
Messrs. D. & T. McMahon, Jas. B. Nicholson, Esq.,
Richard A. Reading, Esq., D. Hennessy, Esq.,
John Murphy, Esq., R. Williamson, Esq.,
Henry Shields, Esq.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4:

East 20th-st., three-story b. s. h. s.	$13,500
East 30th-st., three-story b. s. h. s.	15,000
West 14th-st., four-story b. s. h. s.	25,000
West 28th-st., three-story b. s. h. s.	25,000
Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.	27,000
Lexington-av., corner of 60th-st., with stable.	50,000

And many other houses in various parts of the City, Harlem and Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH SIX lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 141st-st.; well furnished throughout. Also the plot of ground corner of 142d-st. and Broadway (about six lots,) with stable. The above is a desirable residence. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house in 2d-av. (Hanson-place,) between 124th and 125th sts.; all modern improvements; in good order; location pleasant, and of easy access by cars or steamboat. Price $12,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST CLASS four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, full sized house, cheap, with or without the furniture. Others desirably located; $20,000 to $150,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TWO YEARS' LEASE, SECOND-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST., FOR SALE.—Three-story brick, 20x40, with 12 foot extension two stories; containing 13 rooms; water and gas. For permits and particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWN STONE front house on top of Murray Hill, will be sold much under its real value, as owner wishes to leave the City. Persons in search of a really first-class house will do well to address G. H. B. A., *Tribune* Office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 56 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 LOTS ON 75th-st., 150 feet west of 3d-av.; also, 21 lots on Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of owner, J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences, on the principal avenues and streets, with or without furniture. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP houses, modern improvements; $12,000; four-story stores; one corner, $14,500; other houses at $9,000. Apply at No. 344 East 62d st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF PROPERTY on Greene, Wooster, Broome, Spring and Prince sts. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE—A HANDsome brown-stone four-story house on Lexington-av. Apply at CAMPBELL & GALWAY'S, No. 4½ 4th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 134 SOUTH OXFORD-ST., ADjoining the residence of Rev. Mr. Cuyler, overlooking the so-called Brooklyn Heights, and commanding a fine view of the bay and New-York harbor, a two-story, attic and basement frame house, with one or two extra lots of ground; beautifully terraced court-yard in front; built by day's work in the most substantial manner by the present owner; filled in to peak with brick; contains all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed; between two lines of cars running to all the ferries. For cards of admission to view the above premises apply to A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner of Fulton and Portland avs., opposite the old stand.

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, THREE-story attic and basement, built in the most perfect manner by day-work before the war; has elegant marble mantels, two bath-rooms, range, furnace, &c., twelve bedrooms, parlors, dining and reception rooms, laundry, &c.; in perfect order; neighborhood as good as any in Brooklyn; can be seen any time on applying at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; lot 100x100, or 50x100 as purchaser may desire; is tastefully laid out in garden, and has plenty of fruit trees; house now unoccupied. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

$4,500.—FOR A NEW HOUSE IN Brooklyn, on Greene-av., near Marcy-av., a two-story frame, with high brick basement, filled in with brick to the peak; marble mantels, gas pipes, range, baths, &c., built of the best materials and by day's work; $2,000 on mortgage three years, $1,000 cash, ballance payable $125 quarterly. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn, or to E. E. MILES, No. 29 Cedar-st., New-York, between 12 and 1 o'clock noon.

THE HOUSE NO. 2 2D-PLACE, CORNER Henry-st., Brooklyn, is a desirable piece of property for any one who wishes to obtain a comfortable and commodious residence; it is 34 feet wide, three stories and basement, in an excellent neighborhood, in first-rate order, and can be occupied immediately; persons wishing to examine, can obtain keys at No. 18 2d-place, Brooklyn; for sale on very favorable terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ANY PARTY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping or leaving for Europe, and desirous of obtaining a first-class tenant for their house without furniture, with a small family, either with or without the privilege of purchasing, will address Box No. 2,646 Post-office. Only a first-class four-story house, not less than 23 feet wide, located between Park and 5th avs., and 34th and 42d sts., will answer.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country wanted by a responsible party, suitable for Summer and Winter residence, and of easy access to New-York; fruit, shade trees and good stabling desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., JAMES OTIS, Box No. 4,762 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE or part of a house, with modern conveniences, at rent of $500 to $800; unfurnished. Address, with full particulars, M., Box No. 4,569 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, NEAR SALT water, a furnished country place or a small, responsible family. Address E. G., Box No. 3,740 Post-office New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family, below 30th-st., where no others would be taken; terms must be low; no boarding-house keeper need reply. Address H., Box 1,506 P. O.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms for single gentlemen, at reasonable rates. Apply on the premises at No. 231 Sullivan-st., near Amity.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM WITH board to let to two gentlemen, at moderate rates: first-class accommodations for the Summer. No. 183 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family in 32d-st., near 5th-av., a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; reference required. Address B., Box No. 114 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AND PLEASant rooms for the season at Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad; house beautifully located and three minutes' walk from depot.
MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ABOUT the 1st of May, by a gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse, at Orange, N. J., within fifteen minutes' ride of the depot; a private family preferred. Address A., Box No. 163 Times Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE MANSION ON Staten Island, probably the finest location around New-York for health, beauty, convenience, commanding views, &c. Parties who would engage the 14 or 15 rooms for six months will be liberally dealt with. J. W., Box No. 2,512 Post-office.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF SPENDING the Summer months in a very agreeable and healthy locality, can address C. WITTMAN, Lanark, Lehigh County, Penn., for particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper for a widower; is willing to go into the country; acquainted with dairy; has no objections to children. Call at No. 6 Jones-st., off 6th-av., near 4th.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES FOR SHIRTS and ladies' clothing to make. Apply at No. 6 Jones-st., off 6th-av., near 4th.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as nurse, or would prefer to travel. For particulars call at No. 175 East 17th-st., at her present employer's, or to Mr. and Mrs. WATERS, No. 94 7th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, 25 years of age, a Protestant; is a good groom and a careful driver; can clip, bleed and attend to sick or disabled horses in the worst cases of sickness; the best of reference will be given, or security if required. Apply for two days at No. 320 East 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant married man; understands his business, is strictly temperate, an excellent City driver; good City reference. Address COACHMAN all this week, No. 342 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Park, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT married man a first-class situation as gardener; speaks English and German; understands the business in all its various branches; best of reference given. Address C. W., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS RESIDED IN Europe for several years, is desirous of accompanying a family or single person about to visit the Continent, in the combined capacity of medical adviser and translator. References furnished from the best professional men in the City. Address MEDICO, Station B.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Corner of Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD TO do errands in a hat-store. Inquire at No. 345 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN BROADway, below Fulton-st., a package of LEGAL DOCUMENTS. The finder, on returning the same to A P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., will receive $5 reward.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
within one hour's ride of the ferry, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 80 acres of the farm of the subscriber, together, or in plots of from 5 to 10 acres, suitable for building sites; within 10 minutes of the depot; positively free from fever and ague and mosquitoes; neighborhood unsurpassed for health, beauty and convenience; price from $175 to $250 per acre; half can remain on mortgage; business men will find this location unsurpassed.
Apply to GEORGE HUGHES & CO., Nos. 198 and 200 Church-st., New-York; or to GEORGE HUGHES, Hohokus, New-Jersey.

ELIZABETH N. J.
For sale—A desirable family residence, convenient to railroad depot; lot 4?x165, and house with nine apartments; gas in; price $7,500; more ground can be obtained if desired. Address H., Box 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND modern country residence, 12 miles from New-York City, on line of railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, with two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees, large stable and carriage-house; the house contains 12 rooms, including billiard-room and bath-room, (hot and cold water,) and is lighted with gas. For further particulars address Box No. 4,888 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $300 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing or ferry, a first-class residence, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hellgate and East River; house in perfect order; gas, water and other new improvements; ground 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees; stable, hennery &c. Inquire of GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-street.

NYACK—ON WEST SIDE OF THE HUDSON River, within 30 miles of the City, accessible by Hudson River Railroad, via Troy boat at Tarrytown; by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, via Piermont, and by several steamboats daily. For sale a neat cottage, containing 7 rooms, barn, &c., with one acre of land. Price $7,000; half may remain. Apply between 1 and 4 P. M. G. O. PHELPS, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, five minutes' walk from landing, two-story cottage house, in good order, 8 rooms, conveniently arranged, location pleasant, with water view, garden, fruit, &c.; price $5,600. Also, adjoining above, two-story and attic house, with 9 rooms; two-thirds of an acre; good garden, stable, &c. Price $6,500.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Look-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON THE Hudson, one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad—Large, fine two and a half story brick residence, neat outbuildings; three acres choice garden fruit, shade, &c. For sale or rent, furnished.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 19 ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; house has twenty rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a handsome residence on the east bank of the Hudson River; 33 acres of land; healthy location; 1¼ hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire at the EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 616 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SPLENdid estate near Tallahasse, Fla.; abundant fruit, with soil; best society.
P. C. WRIGHT, No. 62 Broadway, Room 18.

TO LET.

BROADWAY LOFT FOR LEASE.
Second loft of No. 382 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., being the best business centre in New-York; 25x80. Apply only to
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS, two miles from Rye depot, Westchester County, a fine country house, fully furnished, containing about 20 rooms; lawn of about 15 acres, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and commands an extensive land and water prospect; stables and carriage-house, large and complete; neighborhood perfectly healthy. Photographs at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE—The most stylish establishment west of Central Park; elegant new double house, 40 feet front, finished in hard woods; all improvements; first-class French roof; brick carriage-house and 18 lots of ground lying on Broadway, 108th and 109th sts. Address Box No. 4,474 New-York Post-office.

A FINE HOUSE OF 21 ROOMS, FURNISHED, at a favorite place of resort, to rent low to a good tenant; 25 acres of land and commodious outbuildings; location unsurpassed; excellent fishing and bathing; part of rent taken in board, if wished. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY brick house, furnished, twelve rooms, thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry, $1,200; two-story house on Park-av., eight rooms, $350; three-story brick house, twelve rooms, in New-York, $600; two-story brick cottage, twelve rooms, in New-York, $750. TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 20.

HOUSE TO RENT—IN 5TH-AV., AND FURniture for sale; at a bargain, a large house with stable attached, in 5th-av., below 11th-st., with two years' lease; can be purchased at a low figure by immediate application. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a large double house with eight or ten acres, formerly the Judge Read Mansion; rent moderate. Inquire of ALANSON RAYMOND, Bedford, or A. R. HAIGHT, *Scientific American* office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor handsomely furnished to gentlemen; there are four rooms which will be let either together or separately without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TO A SMALL PRIVATE family only, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house on Murray Hill, frescoed and newly furnished, with all modern improvements; possession 1st of April or 1st of May. For particulars call on or address H. W., No. 451 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF STORES AND LOFTS to let in Vesey, Murray, Warren, Canal, Howard and Broadway. Furnished houses to let in City and country; one unfurnished at $2,500. A stable to let at No. 23 West 22d-st. N. C. BISHOP, No. 67 Liberty-st.

A DENTIST OR PHYSICIAN CAN OBTAIN in No. 38 Great Jones-st. a large back parlor, with bath-room and closets attached, with one of the front parlors elegantly furnished. H. Box No. 162 Times Office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE PARTLY FURNISHED at Dobbs Ferry, with stable, about two acres of ground in lawn and shrubs, fruit and other trees; only five minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing. Apply to GEORGE TAYLOR, Dobbs Ferry.

STORAGE TO LET FOR FURNITURE, Pianos, Baggage, Dry Goods, &c., in fine dry lofts at the Storage Warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, in the store on the premises.

A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT to a small family; nearly new, with all modern improvements, in an airy position, in the finest part of Brooklyn, E. D., from May 1 to Nov. 1. Address LINCOLN PLACE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A HANDsome corner store and cellar, 60x25 feet, with or without the apartments above; the premises in good order and on a first-class street and avenue. For full particulars address Box 1,235 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED house in West Morrisania; possession immediately; there is a fine stable connected with the premises; furniture nearly new. Apply to F. W. GILLEY, West Morrisania, near Melrose Station.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house No. 354 West 32d-st.; location first-rate; is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; rent $2,200 per annum. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HOUSE, UP town, to let to a mutually agreeable American family, boarding owner and wife. Possession. Apply at No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 12.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house No. 65 Amity-st., for two years. Rent $1,700. For permit, apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK, A neat two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, with kitchen attached; rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A LARGE, commodious and thoroughly furnished boarding-house on the Hudson, 150 rooms. Inquire of G. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LEASE, NO. 196 Bleecker-st.; basement can be altered into a store. Rent $2,000 a year.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A TWO-STORY HOUSE, ten rooms and barn, one-half mile from the river; $400. Apply to J. W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Murray Hill; silver and linen; rent $350; no agent. Apply to F. C. WEST, No. 1,129 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND, A pretty cottage partially furnished. Apply at No. 154 East 23d-st.

WHITESTONE.—THREE COUNTRY RESIdences to let on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK STABLE, 25X75, MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. G. COFFEY, corner 49th-st. and 4th-av., on premises.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 2 LIBERTY-st. G. S. MAXWELL, No. 151 Broadway, Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 75 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 8 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

NEWSPAPERS.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.
THE PEN AND PENCIL.
Every purchaser of No. 1 will be presented with a ticket giving him an equal chance of getting
$1,000 IN GREENBACKS.
$500 IN GREENBACKS,
or one of the smaller awards, varying from $1,000 to $1. For full particulars, manner of distribution and our object, see first number of the paper; price 10 cents, with ticket free.
Sold by newsdealers everywhere.
Mailed post-paid.
T. R. DAWLEY & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., New-York.
The New-York News Company, wholesale agents.
Here is what one of the largest newsdealers in Boston writes us unsolicited:
T. R. DAWLEY & CO.: Your *Pen and Pencil*, with ticket, is a big thing. It will revolutionize the newspaper trade.
CHAS. TACHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, April 1, at 8.
ERNANI. ERNANI.
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
TUESDAY, April 2—ONLY NIGHT OF
LA SONNAMBULA.
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
MISS STOCKTON, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI.
ON WEDNESDAY—FIRST PERFORMANCE
OF PETRELLA'S NEW COMIC OPERA,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with an unusually strong and brilliant cast.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
LA FAVORITA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 2,
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
Signora GIUDITTA ALTIERI,
Prima Donna Soprano Assoluta,
IGNATZ POLLAOK, (Baritone,)
RUDOLPH HENNIG, (Violoncello,)
WILLIAM GROSSCURTH, (Accompanist.)
Tickets of admission, $1.
Can be obtained at the ticket-office of the hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth's, and all the principal music-stores.

STEINWAY HALL.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S GRAND CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 6, 1867, at 8 o'clock,
When he will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists:
Madame MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna,
Mr. THEO. HABELMAN, Tenor,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, and the LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUR, together with Mr. THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1; for sale at Steinway Hall, and the principal Music Stores.

STEINWAY HALL,
31ST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
MARCH 31, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
Second appearance of the favorite Prima Donna,
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
SIX NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND,
SIX NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND,
AT IRVING HALL,
AT IRVING HALL,
MR. D. KENNEDY,
MR. D. KENNEDY,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH VOCALIST,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH VOCALIST,
will give SIX of his highly interesting entertainments, commencing on
FRIDAY EVENING, April 5.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

FAIR FOR THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—The ladies of the new congregation corner of Broadway and 37th-st. will hold a fair in the large hall corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., commencing on EASTER MONDAY, April 22, for the benefit of their church, of which Rev. John Larkin is Pastor. Donations are solicited from Catholic ladies and others, and may be sent to the vestry of the church, where they will be received.

MUSICAL.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY competent lady desires a few more pupils for instruction on the piano; will remain in the City during the Summer. Terms moderate. Address A. O. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MR. AND MRS. J. S. THOMSON, BASSO and soprano, are open to engagements in church choirs, or Mr. Thomson will supply and direct a first-class quartette chorus or boy-choir. Address, for three days, to the care of Wm. A. Pond's music-store.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 83 MADISON-AV. TERMS $10 PER QUARTER.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
THE RUGGLES GEMS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
ALSO, A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE MODERN, EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 3d, and THURSDAY, 4th April, at the
"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock each evening, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, with the entire collection known as the
RUGGLES GEMS,
comprising about 120 of those well-known pictures, sold by order of the Executors of Dr. Ruggles.
ALSO,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, a valuable collection of MODERN and EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PAINTINGS, by the following and other artists:

A. Beirstadt,	Stammel,
S. Coleman,	Lambinet,
Jas. M. Hart,	Sell,
Thos. Hicks,	Girardi,
Lacroix,	Jules Noel,
Northcote,	G. Rossi,
De Dreux,	L. Smits,
Richards, of Paris;	Compte-Calix,
Chatillon, of Paris;	W. S. Hazeltine,
Auken, of Paris;	Fiche,
Antigna,	H. Savry,
Schlessinger,	Van Thoren,
Carabau,	F. Brissot and others.

Also, a Portrait of
GEN. U. S. GRANT,
painted from life by
LEUTZ.
They will be on exhibition at the above Galleries FREE, from MONDAY, 1st of April, and two evenings previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN JONES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, all the valuable furniture in the well-known establishment of Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., consisting of parlor suits covered in silk brocatel, Brussels and three-ply carpets, 150 chairs, pier and oval mirrors, dressing bureaus and glasses, bedsteads, pictures, curtains, a large quantity of china and glass, silver-plated ware, linen table-cloths, bar-room furniture, bronze clock, parlor and other stoves, one of Thempson & Mumel's first-class celebrated cooking ranges, kitchen ware, &c. Hotel and boarding-house keepers will do well to examine these articles. Sale peremptory, the lease having been sold.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,109 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.
Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

SNELLING & ADAMS,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 910 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Will attend to sales in any part of the City.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSE AND STABLE IN 2D-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
2D-PLACE, BROOKLYN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 92 2d-place, 2?x?5, three stories and high basement, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; marble mantels and stands, two water closets, &c., &c. Lot 33x133. This property is located in one of the most desirable portions of Brooklyn, easily accessible by Fulton, Wall-st., or Atlantic and South Ferries; twenty minutes by car from Fulton, and twelve minutes' walk from South Ferry; is within two blocks of Carroll Park, and six or eight minutes' drive from the new Park, over a splendid Belgian pavement. Also, a very nice stable, containing gas and water, and a room for coachman.
For maps and particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 1, 1867.
SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

J. BOGERT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. BOGERT WILL sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 308 West 38th-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a distillery, consisting of copper still, heater, doubler, copper worm and basins, steam pump, boiler, large wooden tubs, rubber hose, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER, WILL give his personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families giving up or at the spacious salesrooms, No. 724 Broadway. Goods bought when preferred.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNER WANTED OR FOR SALE.—The advertiser has a valuable peat bed, with buildings, engine and machinery necessary for producing 25 to 30 tons per day, and ready for operation as soon as the season will permit. Location near a railroad depot in the midst of large manufacturing interests. A partner is wanted with $12,000 to $15,000, or the property will be sold at a bargain. The former preferred. For particulars address, with real name, stating where and when an early interview may be had, H. B. A., Post-office Box No. 4,603.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLEsale clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED CASH MANufacturing business, a partner, active or special, with $3,000 to $5,000, to extend the same; profits satisfactory; goods in demand. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PHYSICIANS—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old established office to take the place of one retiring; young man preferred. Call immediately on Dr. PATTISSON, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy-store, now doing a good business, for sale, at No. 347 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE ADMITTED Mr. CHARLES SALOMON as a partner in our house, and the business will be conducted under the name and style of ULLMAN, DORING & CO.
ULLMAN & DORING.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
THE POPULAR LOCAL ROMANCE,
produced with
NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
and with the strictest attention to the minutest details, entitled
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
in FIVE TABLEAUX.
Tableau first,
THE RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.
Tableau second,
UNION-SQUARE ON A WINTER'S NIGHT.
Tableau third,
TENEMENT-HOUSE, BAXTER-ST.
Tableau fourth,
THE FIRE! THE FIRE!! THE FIRE!!!
with all its
EXCITING INCIDENTS,
and in which scene will be introduced
A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE IN ACTIVE OPERATION.
Tableau fifth,
THE HOME OF THE RICH.
The piece will be cast to the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
THE FINAL OPPORTUNITY
of seeing the finest specimens
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
ever exhibited.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
on exhibition at all hours, together with
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that on
THURSDAY EVENING, April 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in the role of
HAMLET,
devoting with sincere sympathy his services for
THE BENEFIT
OF THE ARTISTS AND EMPLOYES,
who have suffered so heavy a calamity in the destruction by fire of the
WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. BARTON HILL	as	Laertes
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD	as	The Ghost
Mr. Leffingwell	as	The King
Mr. W. Davidge	as	Polonius
Mr. J. Duff	as	Horatio
Mr. W. S. Andrews	as	Grave-digger
Mr. W. A. Donaldson	as	Player King
Miss Ida Vernon	as	The Queen
Miss Scheller	as	Ophelia
Miss Andrews	as	Player Queen

Seats may be secured at the Academy box office.
Admission—Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $10.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1867,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
when will be presented Poole's celebrated comedy, entitled
PAUL PRY,
with the following great cast:

Col. Hardy	Mr. John Gilbert
Paul Pry	Mr. Geo. Holland
Harry Stanley	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Frank Hardy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Witherton	Mr. G. Browne
Doubledot	Mr. Leonard
Simon	Mr. Graham
Mr. Stanley	Mr. Pope
Willis	Mr. Ward
John	Mr. Cashin
Phoebe	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Subtle	Mrs. Vernon
Eliza	Mrs. Sedley Brown
Marian	Miss M. Scott

After which, for the first time this season, the excellent farce of
THE SECRET.

Thomas	Mr. Geo. Holland
(In which he will sing "Wedlock is a Ticklish Thing.")	
Mr. Dupuis	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Valere	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Porter	Mr. T. Graham
Mme. Dupuis	Miss Fanny Morant
Angelica	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2,
will be presented, for the first time in America, an entirely new and original drama, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled
HUNTED DOWN,
with ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPROPRIATE SCENERY and COSTUMES, AND POWERFUL CAST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3,
BENEFIT
OF
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS.
First night this season of the petite Comedy, entitled
SIMPSON & CO.,
together with the standard old Comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

WALLACK'S.
MRS. CLARA JENNINGS
respectfully announces that her
BENEFIT
will take place
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3,
when will be presented for the first time this season the petite comedy, entitled
SIMPSON & CO.,
and the standard old comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.
MR. GEORGE HOLLAND
respectfully announces for his
BENEFIT
ON MONDAY EVENING, April 1,
Poole's excellent Comedy, entitled
PAUL PRY,
and the amusing farce of
THE SECRET.
Box-book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock. LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME, Comedy in three acts. LES DEUX SOURDS, Comedy in one act.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

300,000 PRESENTS!
THE SECOND OF THE SERIES
OF
GRAND MASONIC CONCERTS
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
STEINWAY HALL
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1867.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Every purchaser
WILL BE ENTITLED TO
A PRESENT
for each and every ticket bought.
PARTIES FROM A DISTANCE
sending money for tickets, should either have their letters registered or send a post-office order.
FOR PARTICULARS, see large bills and circulars.
GEO. W. HOLMES & CO.,
Managing Director.
Principal Office, No. 506 Broadway.
BROOKLYN AGENCY, at Sawyer's music-store, corner of Fulton-av. and Jay-st.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH, &c., IN three months, at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway; taught practically by a new conversational method, without tedious lessons. Also, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Lessons given at residence.

TEACHERS.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF Harvard, experienced in teaching, wishes to go abroad as tutor with a family, or in charge of young gentlemen; best City references. Address HARVARD, Station D.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for the construction of the following pavements and sewers, to wit: Stone block pavements in Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue; Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues; Fiftieth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Park-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets; Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, and Church-street, from Chambers to Canal streets. Also, crosswalks across West-street at Christopher-street, and sewers in (Spec. 9) Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 10,) Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; (Spec. 11,) Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets; (Spec. 12,) Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 13,) Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 14,) Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; Commerce-street, between Barrow and Bedford streets; Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; Leroy-street, between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-street; Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth-street and Hammond-street, and Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; (Spec. 15) Cherry-street, between Montgomery and Jefferson streets, and Clinton, between Cherry and Madison streets; (Spec. 16) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets and Second and Fourth avenues; (Spec. 17) Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and in Fourth-avenue; (Spec. 18) Fifty-seventh-street, between East River and Third-avenue, and in Avenue A and Fifty-eighth-street; and (Spec. 19) between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue.
The plans for above works can be seen, and specifications for forms and bids obtained, on application at this office.—Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 29, 1867.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and repairing Colored Grammar School-house No. 2, at Nos. 51 and 53 Laurens-st. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two respectable and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
RICHARD WARREN,
S. P. PATTERSON,
B. B. MERRILL,
J. M. POST,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee on Colored Schools.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Third week of the eminently successful
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 1, with the first performance by this company of Auber's charming romantic opera, the
CROWN DIAMONDS.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
CAMPBELL, CASTLE, SEGUIN, WYLIE, PEAKES, ARNOLD, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Mrs. SEGUIN, Mme. BOUDINOT and Miss BURNETT.
The opera to be finely presented with appropriate scenery, properties, &c., and magnificently-costumed with dresses manufactured in and imported from Paris at great expense.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
JEANNIE DEANS.
JEANNIE DEANS.
JEANNIE DEANS.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.
Received with the
MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE in her beautiful personation of the heroine, and Messrs. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER, and their excellent company in the cast.
Seats may be secured a week in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. G. L. FOX'S new pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE AND HUSH-A-BYE BABY;
OR, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
New Scenery, Dresses, Properties and Effects.
Novel Machinery, Music, Singing and Dancing.
CLOWN..........G. L. FOX
PANTALOON..........C. K. FOX
Supported by Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.
Seats secured one week in advance.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
Wonderful success of the talented artists,
MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES,
who will appear in the new sensational play of
OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD,
supported by an
ENTIRE COMPANY OF BROADWAY FAVORITES.
MATINEES ONLY ON SATURDAYS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2:30
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Engagement of
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD-WONDER!
whose extraordinary and unprecedented
FEATS ON THE TIGHT-ROPE
surpass anything ever attempted by Blondin or any other equilibrist, either in Europe or America.
THE RUNNELS FAMILY,
whose novel, unique and exquisitely beautiful classic gymnastic exercises have created
THE MOST MARKED SENSATION
of the season, appear at each representation.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
who is without a rival on earth for dash, daring and artistic skill, in one of her
MAGNIFICENT SCENES OF EQUITATION,
ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP
AND
WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL
in infinite variety, introducing the entire strength of
THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND GYMNASTS
ever brought together in America; forming
THE MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
ever presented at this establishment.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS.
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.,
G. W. H. Griffin..........Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Every evening during the week will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque,
BLACK CROOK,
pronounced by the Press and the public to be the
MOST LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE ever written.
Reminiscences of Dixie, Othello, Step Jig, Palace of Dew Drops, Trouble at the Ball, Ginger Blue, Mad McGibbigan O'Rallory, &c.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
at 2½ o'clock.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1. For sale at the hall.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
Two Hundred and Eighth performance.
Immense sensation caused by the WONDROUS HEAD, or the oracle of the nineteenth century.
The Basket Trick, with other new wonders, miracles and illusions.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.
Chickering Piano is used at the seances.
WEDNESDAY—Juvenile night. Children half price.

THE SEVENTH GRAND SOIREE OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 83 Madison-av., will be given to the pupils TUESDAY, April 2, commencing at 7½.

Mme. Varian Hoffman	Soprano
Mr. Thatcher	Tenor
Signor S. Strini	Baritone
Mr. J. B. Poznanski	Violinist

will appear, assisted by the following Professors of the Conservatory:

Messrs. Hoffman and Wolf	Pianists
Signor E. Camps	Tenor
Conductor	Mr. Geo. F. Bristow

Pupils may obtain tickets at the office of the Conservatory. E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE.
As the delivery of presents on "Home and School Festival Tickets" will close on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., the stock of goods remaining on hand will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, April 1, in accordance with the published announcement. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., at the delivery office, No. 611 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors.

IRVING HALL.
LECTURE
BY
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
In aid of the
New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association,
MONDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

A. FAVARGER PROPOSES TO FORM evening classes (either public or private) consisting of ten or more persons who desire to improve in reading French. An interesting work will be chosen, each read in turn, Mr. F. giving criticisms and general rules for pronunciation. Another class will also be formed for daily oral lessons in speaking French and perfecting pronunciation. Terms—For a course of 10 readings, $30 each person; for a course of 20 lessons in the daily class, $30.
Mr. FAVARGER may be addressed at No. 9 University-place, or found at 8½, at 1 and at 6 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, No. 126 2d-av., will open its classes for students on MONDAY, April 1. Young ladies wishing to commence a thorough course of instruction in medicine are invited to apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, at the Infirmary.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHINA, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on MONDAY, April 1, for Japan and Shanghai, touching at St. Vincent, Capetown, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong, and taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow April 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time-table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Troy, and all points West, North and East.—The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company, will leave Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, March 31, at 6 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At the close of the current calendar and fiscal year of the existence of the Metropolitan Fire Department, the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners, Hon. PHILIP W. ENGS, prepared and presented a statement of the finances of the Department up to 1st of January, 1867, and at the same time a review of the main features of the new system. The dilapidated condition in which the Board found the buildings, material and apparatus of the old Department necessitated the immediate expenditure of funds advanced on individual credit, and created embarrassments that were met with adequate skill and energy. From the report of the Treasurer we learn much that is very interesting, a summary of which is herewith presented. It seems that the appropriations for 1865 were $600,000, and for 1866, $750,000, the total being the aggregate amount asked by the Estimate Committee, although, without application, the Legislature of 1866 were induced to add a further sum of $120,000, which was to be specially applied to the payment of an advance of 20 per cent. upon the wages of certain employes. This added a yearly increase to the expense of the Department of $51,445, and made a total of receipts to date of $1,470,000.

A CORRECTION.

It will be remembered that the report made to Gov. FENTON Dec. 1, 1866, placed the expenditure of the year at $955,307. The impression thus given was erroneous. The fact is that at the close of 1865 the Board had been in charge less than six months, and bills to large amounts—unexpired contracts and unfinished work, properly belonging to the previous year (1865)—were so mixed in with the disbursements proper of 1866, that it was practically impossible to separate them. This being true to the amount of some $150,000, reducing very materially the year's expenses, which still include the 20 per cent. advance to employes.

FINANCES ON DEC. 1, 1865.

On Dec. 1, 1865, the following exhibit of unexpended means was made to the Governor:

Cash in Bank and petty cash	$41,035 63
Due Comptroller, on account of "old material"	3,563 87
	$37,471 76
Due from Controller Appropriation, 1866	300,000 00
Total available means	$337,471 76

All of which was passed into the business of the succeeding year.

The estimate handed to and confirmed by the Supervisors was $700,000 for the fiscal year 1867—$50,000 less than the preceding year, and it is believed this will be sufficient.

The Board have passed over to the City 42 buildings no longer needed by the Department, the value of which, with the real estate, is estimated at $250,000, to which adding amount realized by sale of articles not useful, $9,648, makes the total of nearly $260,000 paid to the City, and available for other purposes than any connected with the Department.

FINANCES ON 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1867.

Cash in Manhattan Bank	$95,328 28
Cash received from appropriation	100,000 00
Total	$195,328 28

Which passes over to the year 1867.

With an annual appropriation of $700,000, the Board now pays salaries and wages to the amount of $600,000, leaving as ample means for other purposes $100,000.

REPAIR YARDS.

The Treasurer is of the opinion, and common sense would seem to indorse it, that the establishment of a Repair Yard has accomplished a great deal in diminishing the cost of keeping apparatus in proper repair. He thinks a more complete and systematic arrangement of the establishment is required, and recommends that correct accounts of material received, and the exact use to which they are applied, should be kept. In the way of repairs, and partially of original construction, they can avoid the exactions the Department has been subject to at the hands of the few machinists in the City who are prepared and able to do the work so often and so hastily required upon the steam-engines and other apparatus.

The admirable working of the steam fire-engines and the advantages of steam and horse power over physical labor are set forth and illustrated in the report, and the public satisfaction with the plan (with occasional proper grumbling at its execution) claimed.

The Department is believed now to be in better condition than ever. Its machinery and apparatus are new, strong and powerful in operation, and it has reached at least an approximate stage of perfection. Exemption from occasional error or mistake is not claimed, but it is only right that the difficulties, embarrassments and opposition with which the Department has had to contend should be remembered. The discipline and good order of the firemen are peculiarly praised, and the cordial coöperation of the Police at the scene of fire is properly acknowledged. It is contemplated that the police cordon which effectually shuts out the public in general and the thieves in particular from participation at the doings on the occasion of fire, has saved an immensity of property, and precluded the possibility of disgraceful rows, riots and trouble.

The movement before the Legislature favoring an increase of salaries has not been and will not be encouraged by the Department.

It is deemed a matter of regret that the policies of insurance against accident, injury, and loss of life, while on fire duty, so generously donated by the Fire Insurance interest last year, have expired, and thus far have not been renewed. The Commissioners have no right to use the funds of the Department for renewing the policies, although the desirability of continuing the system is patent and obvious.

The sale of manure has, during the first quarter, resulted in the receipt of $124 50.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The views of the Treasurer on the subject of buildings are of sufficient importance to justify their reproduction in full. He says:

"The expenses attendant upon our Department are largely increased by injury to men and apparatus, caused by the malconstruction and unsafety of the buildings in our City. The lives of our firemen and citizens are constantly in danger, and it is at times impossible to rescue the unfortunate occupants of burning tenements from death, because the owners of property are not compelled to build in a proper manner, and to make the proper provisions for escape from their crowded tenements. How this can be remedied is a question of the highest interest to our Department and our fellow-citizens at large. The credit of our City and its builders, and the preservation of life and property, demand a unity of action in this important particular. If the structure of our law is at fault, its revision should be placed in competent hands. The work to be done is easily accomplished, if the effort is made with a single eye to the public good. The position that this Department holds demands that it should do its part, and be ready to act with other citizens promptly, discarding all prepossessions and prejudices.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PAY-SYSTEM.

After further commenting on the superiority of steam over hand engines, the Treasurer makes the following novel proposition:

"I ask leave to add my own conviction that, at a period of time not far distant, there may be some reconstruction of the pay-system of this Department which will operate beneficially as a means of service, while the increase of expenditure will not keep pace with the growth of the City. In this suggestion I do not claim to be wise above others. There were cogent reasons why the full-pay plan should be adopted at first, and they will still hold good to some extent; but the same causes that have operated will not always exist."

The Jones Malpractice Case—Dr. Thiers Held for Trial.

An examination in the case of the alleged malpractice by Dr. WM. F. J. THIERS, *alias* Dubois, upon the person of Miss MARIA JONES, was to have been held yesterday. The accusation against the prisoner was based upon an affidavit made by Miss JONES before Justice HOGAN on Thursday. In consequence of a miscarriage having taken place on Friday, the hearing was indefinitely postponed. Yesterday morning Coroner WILDEY was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of Miss JONES' infant, and the examination took place at the House of Detention for Witnesses, No. 203 Mulberry-street. In her evidence before the jury, the mother made the most specific charges against the prisoner, minutely describing the operation performed by him, and the subsequent treatment and result. She gave her residence as New-Jersey, and stated that she came to this City with the father of her child, he having previously noticed Dr. Dubois' advertisement, and had made all the necessary arrangements for her reception. When they went to No. 627 Third-avenue her friend asked for Dr. THIERS, but he was absent, and they were received by the doctor's wife, who assigned her to a room on the third floor. The operation described by witness was performed on Saturday, the 23d inst., and she sustained severe pains therefrom during the entire five days succeeding, they only ceasing with the birth of the child.

Police Surgeon Hiram A. Porter testified to having been called to attend the mother and having assisted her while undergoing the final pains. He believed death to have been caused by the introduction of some foreign substance in the womb.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said male child came to his death by the effects of an abortion produced by Dr. THIERS, the prisoner, on MARIA JONES, on the 23d day of March, 1867."

The Coroner accordingly committed the accused for trial. Dr. WM. F. J. THIERS is a native of New-Orleans, La., is 46 years of age, and resides at No. 627 Third-avenue. In answer to the charge he replied: "I am not guilty."

The inquest in the case of Mrs. MARY E. NOBLE will be held to-day at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We present our usual budget of National Guard news and gossip for the information of those interested in our State militia:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 23, 1867:

Second Brigade.—D. B. St. John Roosa, Surgeon, March 13, 1867, *vice* B. Lee, resigned.

Fourth Brigade.—A. K. Laing, Paymaster, Jan. 1, 1866, *vice* H. N. Camp, term of service expired by resignation of Gen. Ewen.

Third Regiment Infantry.—Henry T. Allen, Captain, Feb. 27, 1867, *vice* J. H. Murray, removed from State; Daniel M. Fisher, First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1867, *vice* H. T. Allen, promoted.

Fourth Regiment Infantry.—Benjamin F. Mills, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1867, *vice* John K. Finch, declined.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—John M. Gartelman, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1867, *vice* Heins, resigned. Henry Meyer, First Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1867, *vice* Clanson, resigned; Gustav E. Wellnkamp, Second Lieutenant, March 8, 1867, *vice* F. H. Harmann, deceased.

Seventh Regiment.—Henry S. Steele, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1867, *vice* J. V. W. Vandervoort, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.—Robert D. Nesmith, Assistant Surgeon, Jan. 4, 1867, *vice* F. P. Foster, removed from district.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Henry A. Lee, First Lieutenant, March 15, 1867, *vice* R. A. Copeland, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.—R. B. Lockwood, First Lieutenant, Feb 28, 1867, *vice* Wm. Mann, resigned. J. Langdon Ward, Adjutant, March, 15, 1867. Charles S. Bunker, appointed Quartermaster.

Forty-fifth Regiment.—William H. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1867, vice G. T. Holingworth, resigned.

David J. Edwards, Captain, Feb. 16, 1867, *vice* O. Owens, failed to qualify.

Fiftieth Regiment.—Barnum R. Williams, Adjutant, Dec. 29, 1866, *vice* W. A. Mosher, removed from district.

John L. Mandeville, Engineer, March 1, 1867, *vice* B. R. Williams, appointed Adjutant.

Samuel H. Wilcox, Quartermaster, March 1, 1867, *vice* J. C. Heath, promoted to Brigade-Quartermaster.

Fifty-fifth Regiment.—James F. Wood, Captain Jan. 11, 1867, *vice* James W. Wood, dismissed.

John McBride, First Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1867, *vice* J. M. Banta, resigned.

Francis J. Rosbach, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1867, *vice* James F. Wood, promoted.

Sixtieth Regiment—George H. Simpson, Captain, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* H. W. Murdock, resigned; W. N. Ormsby, First Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* Simpson, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—John S. Bidwell, First Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1866, *vice* Lucius W. Bowen, promoted.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment — Manly T. Mathews, Captain, Feb. 15, 1867, *vice* Enos W. Barnes, resigned.

First Regiment of Cavalry—Leicester P. Van Derkar, Engineer, Feb. 25, 1867, *vice* Charles E. Heinzel, term expired with resignation of Colonel who appointed him.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 23, 1867:

March 20, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Second Lieut. Thos. Wheelan; by request of the Brigadier-General.

March 20, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Capt. Thomas M. Riley; by request of Brigadier-General.

March 22, Fiftieth Regiment, First Lieut. W. W. Tyler; removed from district.

March 22, Fiftieth Regiment, Capt. L. E. Bloom; by request of the Brigadier-General.

March 23, Fifty-second Regiment, Adjutant Wm. Ludden, Jr.; term expired.

March 23, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Capt. J. J. Heffernan; term of service expired.

March 23, First Regiment Cavalry, Second Lieut. Bernard Galligan; by request of the Brigadier-General.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

J. LANGDON WARD has been appointed Adjutant. Communications will be addressed to No. 7 Wall-street.

By resolution of the Regimental Board of Officers the white leggins have been made a portion of the fatigue uniform. They will in future, unless otherwise specially ordered, be worn in the performance of all military duty ordered from Headquarters.

An election for Major will be held on Tuesday evening. Capt. PORTER and Ex-Capt. MCGRATH are the prominent candidates.

Great preparations are making for the promenade concert and guard-mount on the 13th of April.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The following announcements are made by Col. WILCOX:

Resignations—The following officers having tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted: Capt. James O. Johnston, Capt. John Dalrymple.

Promotions—C. S. Strong, Major, *vice* Lanning, resigned; R. B. Young, Captain, Company H, *vice* Johnston, resigned; John Raper, First Lieutenant, Company H, *vice* Young, promoted; Milton Benjamin, Second Lieutenant, Company H, *vice* Raper, promoted; J. R. Boyd, First Lieutenant, Company C, *vice* Draper, resigned; Theodore W. Myers, Second Lieutenant, Company C, *vice* Boyd, promoted; Robert P. Courtney, Second Lieutenant, Company D, *vice* Stryker, resigned.

Commission Vacated.—Robert T. Dyas, First Lieutenant Company F, by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Reductions.—Laughlin S. Black, Corporal, Company A; James O. Donnell, Corporal, Company D; for disobedience of orders and general neglect of duty.

Expulsions.—J. E. Wilmot, Company E; George W. Beam, George S. Fellows, Abner Van Cleef, James H. Ross, Henry Stolis, Henry Hand, George W. Smalley, Archibald Scott and Andrew J. Hallock—all of Company B.

Headquarters of this regiment, until May 1, 1867, are established at No. 27 Beaver-street; after that date at No. 58 Cedar-street.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., a very large and select audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the State Arsenal to witness the presentation of a national flag to the Thirty-seventh Regiment by Gen. CHARLES W. DARLING, Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New-York. The presentation was made in behalf of the State, and in a very interesting and eloquent speech Gen. DARLING complimented the regiment on its excellent record, and alluded to the faithful and reliable services which it had several times freely rendered to the United States Government. Col. W. F. FARRER, in reply, expressed the thanks of the officers and men of his regiment for the complimentary remarks which had been made regarding the command, and stated that it always had been and always would be their aim to perform their duty faithfully, honestly and fearlessly, to the best of their ability, in whatever situation they might be placed. After a few battalion movements, which were very creditably performed, the compliment of a review and marching salute was then given Gen. DARLING, after which the regiment was dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The impression entertained by many members of the National Guard that the fines imposed by Court-martial cannot be collected, will no doubt be dispelled by the result of a recent case in Onondaga County. AARON W. AUSTIN, a private in Company B, of the Eighty-fifth (Auburn) Regiment, residing at Howlett Hill, was taken to the Onondaga Penitentiary, on Thursday, by Deputy-Sheriff HURD, for refusing to pay a fine imposed by the Court-martial of that regiment.

An election for commissioned officers was held at the Armory of Company G, Ninth Regiment, on last Thursday evening, when First Lieut. JOHN T PRYER was elected Captain, *vice* D. W. DIGGS, promoted to Division Staff. Second Lieut. JOHN A. NORMAN was elected First Lieutenant, *vice* PRYER, promoted to Captain. Quartermaster-Sergeant JOSEPH F. SWORDS, elected Second Lieutenant, *vice* NORMAN, promoted to First Lieutenant.

These officers were elected unanimously, showing the desire of the veterans of this Company to have men of service in the field to command them. The choice of officers in this case is in every respect satisfactory, and will strengthen the pride which is felt by the retiring commandant by assuring him that he has left the command in good hands.

Company E of the Forty-seventh Regiment (Capt. HARRY IRWIN) gave a promenade concert on Wednesday evening, at the armory, in Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D. It was well attended, some 800 persons participating in the exercises. The concert was a complete success, no exertion having been spared by the members to make it the pleasantest as well as the best conducted affair of the kind this season.

The first and second parts of the programme consisted of several airs, operatic and martial, by the regimental band. The third part embraced a programme of fourteen dances, the execution of which occupied the greater part of the night. Everything passed off with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

At an election held by Company F, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., on Tuesday evening, the 26th instant, at the Regimental Armory in Twenty-sixth-street near Seventh-avenue, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES R. BRAINE, presiding, WM. E. VAN WYCK, No. 216 West Twenty-first-street, New-York, was unanimously elected Captain, *vice* CHAS. F. STRONG promoted to the Majority. We congratulate the company on selecting and securing so able an officer. Capt. WM. E. VAN WYCK is well known as an amateur gymnast, frequently exercising with 125 and 165 pound dumb-bells. He joined Company C, of the Seventh Regiment, in May, 1860, and served as a private with that command at Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1861 and '62. August, 1862, he was commissioned Captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment N.Y.S.V., served honorably with that command in the Nineteenth Army Corps, and was known as a thorough officer and exceedingly strict disciplinarian. He was rendered quite deaf for four months by the roar of artillery at the battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, April 14, 1863. In August, 1865, at the close of the war, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States service with his regiment.

An election for company officers was held in Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, at their rooms, on Monday evening last. The attendance of members was a large one, and the excitement ran high. The company room was adorned by numerous suggestive and laughable election placards, each setting forth the merits of some one of the candidates for promotion. The proceedings were quite interesting and harmonious. On the ballot being taken it was found that the whole vote cast was 105. For the position of Captain First Lieut. JOHN F. CAMP received 79 votes, Ex-Capt. WM. J. MCGRATH 11, and 15 blank votes were offered. Lieut. CAMP was accordingly declared elected, and the election was made unanimous. For the position of First Lieutenant there were two candidates, Second Lieut. T. J. ASCOUGH and Orderly Serjeant THOS. H. CULLEN. The former received 39 votes and Sergt. CULLEN 64, which entitled him to the position. The remainder of the evening was spent by the "Busy Bees" in social enjoyment and festivity.

Capt. JAMES J. HEFFERNAN, of the Albany Montgomery Guards, has been honorably discharged from the State service at his own request.

A complimentary military and civic *soirée* and promenade concert has been tendered to Drum-Major GEO. B. BRUCE, of the Seventy-first Regiment, by the members of the regiment. The *soirée* will take place on Tuesday evening next, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Broome and Centre streets.

The new company forming for the First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) under the direction of Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL, Capt. HARRY WILCOX and Lieut. FRANK M. CLARK, late of the Tenth New-York Volunteers, is rapidly completing its organization, and will be mustered into the State service on Tuesday evening, April 2, at the armory, northwest corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Young men of respectability are earnestly invited to join. The regular meeting night has been changed from Tuesday to Thursday.

The veteran company (I) of the Ninth Regiment held an election at the Regimental Armory on Monday evening to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. DALRYMPLE. Lieut. EUGENE DURNIN was unanimously elected Captain, and Orderly Sergt. ARTHUR BLANEY elected Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancies occasioned by the promotion of Capt. DURNIN.

The annual reunion of Company H of the Twelfth Regiment will take place at the Regimental Armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, on Tuesday evening next.

Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN having disbanded the regimental organizations in Jefferson County, and rendered supernumerary their field and staff officers, it is announced that two new regiments are to be organized out of the disconnected companies. Col. LYTTLE, of Major-Gen. PRATT's staff, is at present in command of these companies, pursuant to orders from Division Headquarters.

Major-Gen. CARR, commanding the Third Division, presided at an election on Thursday, in Albany, held for the purpose of filling the vacant position of Brigadier, created by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE, of the Ninth Brigade. Col. DAVID M. WOODHALL, of the Tenth Regiment, was elected Brigadier without opposition. Gen. CARR and other officers who accompanied him were subsequently entertained at PECK's by Gen. WOODHALL, Col. DICKERMAN and others, in the most sumptuous manner. Subsequently, Gen. WOODHALL was complimented with a serenade, as was also Major DICKERMAN.

A meeting of the Rensselaer County Monumental Association was held at Rand's Hall, in the City of Troy, on Thursday evening. The Chairman introduced Hon. GEORGE GOULD, who spoke for half an hour in an eloquent and patriotic vein, and made an allusion to a flag presented to the old Second Regiment, as it was about leaving the city for the seat of war, upon which occasion the speaker had prophesied that the flag would be borne in triumph through the blood and smoke of battle, and brought back victorious by the men who fought beneath it. The prediction had been fulfilled. But that trophy had been stored in the archives of the State at Albany. Something was wanted in Troy to commemorate the heroism of their sons and brothers, and for that reason the marble shaft should rise to tell to all generations who they were. It is designed, if the Committee upon Subscriptions are sufficiently successful, to lay the corner-stone of the monument on the 4th of July next.

The State Examining Board will assemble in this City next week. A large number of officers have been summoned for examination.

A movement is on foot to change the present uniform of the Seventy-first Regiment to a more dashing one. We hear of several styles, and the command will have a difficult task to determine which to accept. Nearly all so offered are showy and can be obtained at a reasonable cost.

THE FITZPATRICK MURDER.

Coroner SMITH yesterday brought to a close the protracted investigation in the case of the murder of JOHN FITZPATRICK, which occurred in Williamsburgh on the 18th of March. MORRIS EPHRAIM was found guilty of the crime. He is a young married man of thirty-four, was formerly a soldier in the volunteer service, and was honorably discharged.

A large amount of testimony was taken, but the following deposition tells the whole story:

TESTIMONY OF JOHN LEINZ, ALIAS DAVIS.

John Leinz, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I reside at No. 210 Union-avenue; am a cigar-maker by occupation; am employed by Mr. Brown, of No. 220 Grand-street; Murray Ephraim is in the same shop; on the 18th of March I worked a little; left the shop at about half-past ten o'clock; Murray Ephraim left with me; we went to the Post-office, and from there to Mr. McLaughlin's, in East-street, near Broome, New-York; Ephraim and myself played a game of billiards; we stayed there about three-quarters of an hour; we had a drink, and then we went to McArdle's shop, in Grand-street, near Eldridge; we stayed there about ten minutes, and then went about two doors below; McArdle and Ephraim had a game of billiards; we stayed there about three-quarters of an hour, and then went to a lager-beer saloon in the Bowery and remained six or seven hours; McArdle, Ephraim and myself were in company; we left there together and started for home; we went four or five blocks together; Murray Ephraim left us and we went into a building; McArdle went in and got his overcoat, and we went to look for Ephraim; we did not go together; I met Ephraim corner of Broome and Eldridge streets; he was angry because I left him; I then started for home with him; no one else was with us; we went down Grand-street, but not directly toward the ferry; we went into McLaughlin's; I believe we were not the only two men who went in there; another man went in with us; never saw him before; there was a man in there talking with Ephraim about the Fenians; after I left McLaughlin's I came over home; I saw a disturbance on the boat; went into the cabin, and on coming out saw two men lying down; Ephraim and the other man were down; cannot say that they had had any words; it was the man who took a drink with us at McLaughlin's; don't know whether they were fighting or wrestling; we three came over in the boat together; cannot say whether we left the boat together or not; saw Ephraim and the other man again at the corner of Grand and Third streets; I had some words with the man; I told him that if he would hit Murray I would break his jaw; I met two girls and went a couple of blocks with them; left them at Fifth or Sixth street; I then went toward North Second-street; after I left them I don't remember what I said to them; don't remember who I saw behind me; I believe Ephraim was ahead of me; when I got to North Second-street I turned and went up town; went up as far as Ninth-street; I turned into Ninth-street toward Grand; saw Ephraim and this man in Ninth-street; when they got to the corner of North First and Ninth streets they were about fifteen or twenty feet from me; don't remember what the conversation was, but think they asked me if I was following them; cannot say which one spoke; I then crossed over to the other side of the street; afterward saw Ephraim in North First-street, between Ninth and Tenth streets; the other man was not with him; I went with Ephraim to North Second-street and Union-avenue, to a grocery-store, and had some beer; I knew some of the parties in there; went from there home; we did not go home together; am sure I went home when we met in North First-street; Ephraim said something to me—[here the witness hesitated, but the Coroner urged him to proceed, and he continued]—I am a little afraid to tell what he said; [sensation;] after that night I met Mr. Ephraim in the shop; first heard of the murder the next morning; Mrs. Hayes told me; I did not go to see who it was; Ephraim told me about the man being murdered; I said "yes;" I believe he told me the day after that if I and him were "pulled" or arrested, that I did not know anything; next time I saw him was on Thursday morning, and did not see him from that time until I saw him in the station-house; did not know the man was dead; I did not have a hand in killing him; Ephraim said to me—[here the witness became again embarrassed and hesitated]—he told me "I have done it;" he said he would kill me if I told it; cannot say how many times we had drank; we were all pretty drunk; we could walk straight; he gave no reason why he had done it; don't remember asking him what he had done; I am telling the truth; he did not make the threat again at the shop; he told me not to say anything; saw no weapon in his hand, nor blood on his clothes; he told me he had killed a man that night in North First-street; he had not threatened to kill the man before; I did not see Ephraim strike the man; I did not see him have a knife; I was behind the man; I had a knife, but did not lend it to Ephraim; I did not see the deed done; did not anticipate anything of the kind; did not run away; don't think Ephraim was on the corner a second; I think the other man walked along Ninth-street to Grand; Ephraim came toward me and told me "he had done it;" I was coming through Ninth-street toward Grand at the time; Ephraim's whiskers were not shaven off till near Wednesday; would not know deceased; never saw him until that Monday; he was intoxicated, and came up to us a block before we got to the ferry; I followed the man because I thought he would hit Ephraim and leave him; thought Ephraim would hit him because he had hit Ephraim; the man was quarrelsome; he would not leave us; went down to Grand-street; think I threatened to knock the man's head off; he told me to go home, and if I followed him he would break my back; I think we were all alike intoxicated.

The evidence was here submitted to the jury, and after a protracted consultation they returned with the following

VERDICT:

We find that deceased came to his death by a wound in his neck caused by some sharp instrument in the hands of MORRIS EPHRAIM, on the 18th of March, 1867.

The accused was then arraigned by the Coroner and made the following voluntary statement: I am 24 years old, a native of New-York, a cigar-maker by occupation, and as to the charge against me I am as innocent as a child unborn.

EPHRAIM was then committed to the County Jail, and LEINZ was held as a witness.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE FEMALE BOND ROBBER.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of Mrs. ELLEN GIBBONS, *alias* Stevens, who was arraigned on a charge of stealing a $500 United States 7.30 bond from WILLIAM E. STEVENS, of No. 259 West Twelfth-street, on the 23d of January. The complainant testified that he lost $800 worth of bonds on the 23d of January, 1867, and he had been informed by WILLIAM B. WHITTAKER, of No. 88 South-street, that the prisoner had sold him a $500 bond (No. 3,008) on the 24th of January, under the name of Mrs. Stevens. He had learned since that the bond had been redeemed by the Treasury Department. Another complaint was made against the accused by Mrs. MARY E. PITTS, of No. 167 West Thirty-eighth-street, for the larceny of a velvet cape and silk circular, valued at $51. Detective TIEMANN testified to having found the stolen property at the lodgings of the prisoner, No. 161 Laurens-street. JOHN HAFFAY, of No. 1,271 Broadway, also made a complaint against Mrs. GIBBONS for the larceny of $8,308 worth of United States bonds and nine bank-books, which were stolen on the 26th inst., and found on the person of the accused at the time of her arrest. All of these complainants were cross-examined by counsel for the defence, but no new features were elicited. A motion was then made for a discharge of the prisoner in the case of the bonds stolen from Mr. STEVENS, on the ground of insufficient evidence. The motion was denied, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial on all the charges, in default of $6,500 bail. While the examination was in progress, Mrs. GIBBONS had the infant child in her lap, and on being taken to a cell the child accompanied her. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, and 27 years of age.

A COOL OPERATION.

JOHN SMITH, a native of this City, and a butcher by occupation, walked into the store of Messrs. OLONZO & ISAAC S. VAN DUZER, No. 40 Murray-street, and seized eighty-seven whips, valued at $40, and attempted an escape. He was pursued by EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, an employe, and detained until Officer EDWARDS, of the Third Precinct, came and took the prisoner to Court. He was held for trial.

LARCENY BY A HOTEL PORTER.

A detective of the Fifth Precinct arrested HENRY SMITH, 37 years of age, and until lately employed as night porter in the Park Hotel in Beekman-street. The charge against the prisoner is that he broke open the office desk and stole therefrom $46 in Treasury notes and a few articles of clothing. When arrested the prisoner had some of the clothing on his person. He was held for trial in default of bail. He is a native of Maryland.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Friday night at about 11 o'clock as Mr. AUGUSTUS MOLL, of No. 326 Ninth-avenue, was going homeward, and when within a few doors of his residence, he was stopped by two young men, one of whom seized hold of his coat and held him while the other robbed him of his watch and pocket-book, with its contents, the aggregate value being about $150. The cries of Mr. MOLL soon brought a Police Officer to his assistance, when both of the highwaymen were secured and taken to the nearest Police Station, where they gave their names as JOHN PENTONY and ROBERT LOVETT, the former 19 and the latter 22 years of age. They were taken before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, and by him committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

LARCENY OF CLOTH.

JOHN KENNEDY keeps a merchant-tailoring establishment at No. 35 Sixth-avenue. On the 24th inst. he missed a piece of cloth from the store, valued at $50, and soon became satisfied that his own son, a boy of perhaps 15 years of age, named JOHN, Jr., with two other lads answering to the names of JAMES CARDNO and JAMES REILLY, were the thieves. He thereupon caused their arrest, when the property, it is said, was found in their joint possession. They also admitted to Mr. KENNEDY that they were guilty. $500 bail each was required, but as the surety was not forthcoming the boys were remanded to prison for trial.

FARO.

At about 9½ o'clock on Friday night Sergt. O'BRIEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling saloon, No. 862 Broadway, where he found a game of "faro" in full operation. He thereupon arrested the "dealer," EDGAR HOLBROOK, and nine others, who were in the place at the time. The prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when HOLBROOK was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer, and the remainder of the party were dismissed after paying a fine of $3 each. The proprietor, unfortunately, was not secured.

A CRUEL CAR-DRIVER.

JAMES WILLIAMS, a driver on the Seventh-avenue Railroad line, was yesterday arrested for driving a horse whose fore-feet were both bleeding profusely. He was held for trial in default of bail.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

TWICE-DUPED.

A verdant-looking German, answering to the unpronounceable name of GUSTAVE SHICKERENDEUKRANZT, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and made oath that on the night of Thursday last he was at the Atlantic Garden quietly drinking his lager, when a man named MICHAEL MANY introduced himself, and, after treating him liberally, invited him to accompany him to a saloon at No. 42 Bowery. The invitation was accepted, and the result was that the Teuton, in a game of "faro," lost $97 in "greenbacks," every dollar of which he was then possessed. After this costly experience he returned to the beer-garden, where he made the acquaintance of one ISAAC THOMPSON, to whom he told his griefs.

The new found acquaintance consoled him with the promise of certain good fortune by which he would soon be able to retrieve his recent ill-luck. This desirable experience was to be had if the German would only accompany THOMPSON to a saloon at No. 557 Broadway, where there was no such word as "lose" in the "outsider's" calender. Thither went "greeny" as advised, and the result was that in a few minutes the sharpers had his watch, which they easily won from him. Upon these statements the Magistrate issued warrants, and yesterday the places designated above were visited by Sergt. POTTER, of the Essex Market Squad, who arrested MANY and THOMPSON, and a number of others who were in the establishments at the time. The two proprietors were bailed for trial, and the rest were committed for examination.

THEFT OF FURNITURE.

Mrs. ANNA M. BROWER, of No. 52 Allen-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named MATTHIAS URBAN, whom she accused of stealing a quantity of furniture, valued at $968, from her house at Fort Lee, N. J., on the 25th inst. The accused was bailed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS IN CONNECTICUT.—MARTIN ALLEN and JOHN GRADY, two of the Adams Express robbers, have been sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison, the first for a term of 8 years and 6 months, and the last for 7 years and 6 months, at hard labor. Their confederates, WELLS and MCGLOIN, who escaped with them from Danbury jail, are yet at large, and MCGUIRE, the fifth of the party, is in jail in New-Hampshire, awaiting trial for a bold burglary and robbery. The women, ELIZA ALLEN, ANNIE MARSDEN and MARY GRADY, charged with aiding the prisoners in their escape from the Danbury jail, were brought up in Superior Court at Bridgeport a day or two ago, and on motion of their counsel, Ex-Judge STUART, of this City, they were discharged from custody.

DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—About 10 o'clock last night Capt. GARLAND and a squad of men from the Fourteenth Precinct made a descent upon the low den No. 19 Howard-street, styled the "Minnehaha," kept by one JOHN SMITH. The Police found seven young girls, whose ages range from 16 to 19 years, in the house, all dressed in the most indecent and tawdry costumes. The proprietor and his barkeeper, GEORGE MULLER, these girls, and seven young men, were all arrested and locked up in the Spring-street Station-house. The females had no clothing to wear except their fancy costumes, nor even shawls or bonnets, so they were marched through the streets in that condition. Although so young they were completely demoralized. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN to day.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER.—The friends of Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, of the New-York State Militia, have had in contemplation for some time to present that gentleman with a handsome testimonial of their esteem, in the shape of a house and lot, we believe. Before the culmination of their efforts in this direction their kindly purpose reached the ear of Gen. SHALER, who, in a letter addressed to Hon WM. LAIMBEER, asks that this manifestation shall proceed no further. Expressing his grateful acknowledgment of the proposed honor, he says that he "feels it due to himself to decline beforehand what might possibly embarrass him hereafter in the discharge of his official duties."

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Officer DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested two well-known pickpockets, named JAMES BISHOP and THOMAS SMITH, yesterday. In their possession was found a quantity of Marseilles goods, marked "3,389" on a piece of tape tied to the parcel. Inspector DILKS ordered the pictures of the prisoners to be procured, and they were locked up to await further developments. WM. JONES and JOHN COLE, both well-known pickpockets, were arrested at Hunter's Point Ferry, foot of Thirty-fourth-street, by Officer MORGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct. They were photographed at Police Headquarters, and then taken to Brooklyn to answer complaints for larceny made there against them.

BALL IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The ball of the Young Men's Association in aid of the R. C. Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, comes off on the 24th of April, instead of the 22d as previously announced. This entertainment promises to be one of the most agreeable and brilliant of the season. Last year $6,000 was realized for the Asylum by a ball, the credit of which is due to the Young Men's Association. It is hoped that the entertainment will be as well attended this year, as ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation and enjoyment of guests.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PRUSSIAN FORGER.—Yesterday afternoon PHILIP HENRICH was brought before Commissioner WHITE charged with committing forgery while employed as the secretary of a railroad company in Prussia during 1864–1865. The prisoner was arrested under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty in Wisconsin, whence he was brought to this City. The proceeds of his forgeries are set down at 7,363 Thalers. A preliminary examination is all that has yet taken place, and further action in the matter is adjourned until Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Yesterday an attempt to defraud the Custom-house Department was detected in good time. It appears that one of the clerks obtained some old pay-rolls, altered the name of the month and made an effort to collect the salaries of the list, amounting to about $1,500. He was unsuccessful, however, his forgeries being transparent enough to suggest the crime. The name is not yet given.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—It is stated that Col. VAN BRUNT, the Deputy Surveyor of the Port, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. It is also said that several other officials have been removed—among them Col. GEO. COTT, Col. BURNS and Capt. DONNEY. This, however, wants confirmation. Mr. JOHN R. LYDECKER has been appointed a Deputy Collector in the place of Mr. MUDGETT.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At midnight of Friday, JAMES COOK, a native of Oneida County, this State, made an attempt at suicide by cutting his throat, on the corner of Houston and First streets. He was found in an exhausted condition by the patrolman on that post, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

SHAD.—For a few days past the shad fishermen have been at work in the Hudson River planting their poles and setting their nets. The fish have scarcely begun to run freely yet, but a few are captured daily.

CORRECTION.—In the decree of divorce granted by the Supreme Court, on Friday, the name of AMBROSE A. GILCHRIST was erroneously printed instead of ANDREW A. GILCHRIST.

THE KIMBALL ABORTION CASE.—Justice DOWLING yesterday filed the papers in the Kimball abortion case with the District-Attorney. They will now go before the Grand Jury for further action.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS—THE SUSPENDED COMPANIES ADVISED TO RETURN TO DUTY.—A meeting of the Fire Commissioners, Western District, was held at their rooms, No. 9 Court-street, last evening, for the purpose of hearing explanations in relation to the recent violation of the rules by running down the grade on Fulton-street and Myrtle-avenue. The following companies, all of which had been suspended from duty and their apparatus locked up, were represented: Engine Companies Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 14, 17 and 19; Hose Companies Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 2. Statements were made in regard to the circumstances which impelled the Commissioners to pursue the course they did in locking up the different apparatus, and explanations followed, after which all the companies were found guilty and sentence was suspended. The engines were directed to be released, and the companies permitted to return to duty. This decision of the Commissioners caused a better state of feeling among the firemen, and affairs will now doubtless move along more agreeably than within the past few days.

MASONIC.—A meeting of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association was held in the Court-house last evening, Dr. D. T. GRAY in the chair. The certificates of incorporation under the general act of incorporation for benevolent and charitable purposes, were regularly signed and forwarded to the Secretary of State and the County Clerk of Kings County. As soon as a certified copy is received from Albany the Association will proceed to elect permanent officers, and at once commence business. The object is to insure members of the fraternity, so that in case of death their wives, children or nearest relatives will be entitled to $1,000. It is expected that the Association will be permanently organized next week. The project of establishing a Masonic Orphan Asylum does not seem to progress very favorably. The subject was, at the last meeting, referred to the Boards of Relief of the Eastern and Western Districts.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE FIREMEN AND THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.—The members of the Brooklyn Board of Fire Commissioners, Messrs. FELIX CAMPBELL, BURDETT STRYKER, A. B. THORNE and WALTER BARRE, Jr., arrested on the complaint of Chief-Engineer CUNNINGHAM on the charge of creating false alarms of fire on Thursday evening, were arraigned before Justice BUCKLEY on Saturday morning. The Court-room was crowded with interested parties, while several hundred who could not be admitted in consequence of the jam, thronged the corridors and blocked up the windows. The Commissioners, after hearing the complaint read, wherein they are charged with the violation of the city ordinance by directing the Bellringer of the City Hall Tower (GEORGE KING) to strike false alarms of fire, waived examination and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.—The meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters Union was held at Granada Hall, in Myrtle-avenue, last evening, in relation to the recent demand for an increase of wages from $3 50 to $4 per day. Committees reported that fourteen bosses had agreed to comply, and four had declined to pay the prices. Several New-York bosses, employing Brooklyn men, were also reported as willing to pay the wages demanded. Several bosses had, however, not yet been heard from. Some conversation ensued, in which the determination was expressed to stop working for those bosses who refused to pay the prices on and after Monday, April 1.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED BY A DOG.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the house of Mr. GEO. HUNT, No. 80 Clark-street, was broken into by burglars, who had gained an entrance by prying off the lock of the rear basement door. A Newfoundland dog on the premises made such a noise as to awaken the family. Mr. HUNT got up and distinctly heard the burglars operating in one of the lower rooms. Fearing to expose himself in the dark he fired a pistol from the window which brought four policemen to the neighborhood in a short time. The burglars being frightened, fled and escaped, leaving an augur and a bit behind. Nothing was stolen.

KING'S COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the following wills were proved before Surrogate VEEDER: James W. Badger, of New Lots; Hugh Aikman, Joseph Guilino, Gotlieb T. Donner, Mary Ann Garrison, Francis J. Ledwith, Thomas Hickey, Peter Vanzyle, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Harriet E. Harris, Wm. Langhurst, John O'Connell, Thomas Martin, Owen Williams, Aaron Seller, Thos. B. Luddington, Peter S. Boyle, Jane Jones, Patrick Riley, Caroline G. Griffiths and Rosannah O'Brien, all of Brooklyn.

WATERING MILK.—Sergt. BARWICH, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, arrested two milkmen, named MARTIN and PATRICK MALONE, about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, on the charge of diluting their milk with water at a hydrant on Skillman-street, near Greene-avenue. The defendants protested, stating that if they were thus interfered with their business would not be worth anything. They were brought before Justice CORNWELL and held for examination on the charge of violating a law of the Board of Health.

SUICIDE.—A woman named MARY BARRETT, residing on the corner of Fulton and Hudson avenues, committed suicide on Friday by taking a quantity of Paris green. It appears she had for some time past been laboring under illness, and becoming despondent, determined to end her existence. She took the poison about 4 o'clock P. M., and the fact being discovered, several physicians were summoned and everything possible was done in her behalf, but without avail, and she died about 11 o'clock. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

ANOTHER POLICY CASE.—GEORGE LUYSTER, who keeps a policy-shop on the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets, was arrested by Officer LAYTON, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, yesterday, on the charge of violating the law in selling slips. He was brought before Justice BUCKLEY, and it appearing that he had paid a Government license, the case was adjourned, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals in a test case of a similar character.

THE POLICY BUSINESS.—SAMUEL CURTIS, arrested yesterday on the charge of selling lottery policies, was brought before Justice CORNWELL, and discharged on the ground of having paid a Government license. There is a case somewhat similar to that of Mr. CURTIS before the Court of Appeals, and the Justices will not dispose of any more complaints until a decision is rendered by that tribunal.

THE EXCISE LAW.—PIERCE BRITT, who keeps a liquor saloon in Columbia, near Centre street, was arrested by Sergt. LAWLER, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, yesterday, on the charge of having failed to exhibit his license when asked to do so by the officer. He was brought before Justice BUCKLEY, and the examination set down for Wednesday, April 3.

SNEAK THIEVING.—The house of Mrs. WM. RUPPERSBURG, No. 138 Sands-street, was visited by a sneak thief on Thursday night, who stole an overcoat worth $20 from the hallway. He also took $20 in bills from the bureau in one of the sleeping apartments.

THEFT OF DOOR KNOBS.—Some thieves wrenched a pair of knobs (silver) from the front door of Mr. WILLIAM BEARD's residence, No. 147 Amity-street, on Friday night. The discovery was not made till next morning. The knobs are valued at $25 each.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The total number of arrests made by the Police during the past week was 365, the majority for intoxication and offences arising therefrom.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The Brooklyn Laborers' Union Benevolent Society have resolved to demand $3 per day on and after the 1st day of April.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 30—*In steamship Guiding Star, for Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. D. Bidwell, G. C. Quick, Ed. Darius, New-Orleans; Miss May Saul, H. M. McCracken, Miss McCracken, Columbus, Ohio; Robert Stehns, Frank Pastor, George M. Kelly, Henry Rolland, Ed. Walcott, Wm. Lyster, Wm. Canard, Charles Rivers, Antonio Marquese, Mr. Catlin and assistant, Lewis Carr, four grooms, Indian and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wild, California, and 23 in second cabin.

MARCH 30—*In steamship Columbia, for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Wm. J. Hurst, Charles F. Lanny, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish, Miss Isabella Cornish, Joseph Cornish, Miss Helen H. Cornish, John Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Beith and family, Thomas West, Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, The Misses Isabella and Margaret Clark, Miss Celia Freed, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Harrison, Senator J. E. Cooley, Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. Wootton, Thos. E. Duncan, Dr. John Stark, Miss Eliza Gilmore, Miss Jane Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Edward Houston, Master Edward Houston, Alex. Duncan, James E. Wise, Mrs. John Campbell, Christian Keller, William Jordan, and others in the steerage.

MARCH 30—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Henry Carv, Miss K. Loveland, J. T. and F. W. Bruce, Mrs. Moore, Capt. W. H. Hotchkiss, John Matthey, Fernando Fernandez, Agustin Canellas of Mexico, Thomas James, Eugene Plunkett, Mr. Manson and servant, of New-York, Wm. E. Jones and wife of Memphis, Edward Howard and son of Baltimore, Mrs. Langdon of London, Mrs. E. Klinkofstrom and 4 daughters, H. B. Steele, Stephen Otis, Jos. N. Gimbrede, Miss Bancroft of New-York, John Evans, John Burroughs, Leander C. Remington of Boston, Hugh Burgess, Dr. J. Markowsky, S. C. Pradilla, G. W. Millen.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Dr. Hasbroeck, C. E. Balles, Capt. Berry, L. Thier, J. Prussell, Mrs. L. Pincus, Miss S. E. Starbuck, D. F. Lewis and lady, R. H. Clarke, J. S. Sperry and daughter, Wm. B. Smith, J. Jenkins, R. H. Simonds, James Swift.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Geo. A. McLeskey, M. H. Gowdry, Lewis Clark, Max Stern, Holmes McCance, Chas. B. Smith, Jacob Friest, Mr. and Mrs. B. Calston, Miss May Watson, W. R. Fathane, A. B. Masters and wife, H. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. F. Harrison, Capt. F. A. Tompkin, Miss Alice Ives and servant, Thos. Williamson, Wm. McCrady, L. H. Beattie, A. O. Tomlinson, George Baker, Wm. Coxson, J. C. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cummings and child, Thos. Spalding, Lieut. Wilson, U. S. N., J. L. Seely, W. J. Silleck, F. P. Dunsmore, H. Gilmore, Thos. Prentice, Wm. Crolius, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kidder, Wm. Price, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 46	Sun sets	6 23	Moon rises	3 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 20	Gov. Island	5 09	Hell Gate	6 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, (Br.,) Cunningham, Glasgow and Liverpool, F. Macdonald; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, North Am. Steamship Co.; Fung Shuey, Crowell, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Ariadne, Sawyer, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Manhattan, Collins, Charleston H. E. Morgan & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gen. McClellan, Barton, Tampico, Allen & Letjen; Francis Wright, Bolger, Key West, C. H. Pierson.

Steamers W. P. Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde; S. C. Walker, Sheerin, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Louisa Moore, Wooster, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship W. F. Storer, Bryan, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Wilhelm Kiska, (Pruss.,) Knochenhemer, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eagle, Wilkinson, Cardenas, J. Hall; J. Ellingwood, (Br.,) Ellingwood, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; T. K. Welden, Welden, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Merrimac, (Prus.,) Grunwaldt, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Sophie, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew; Attie Durkee, (Br.,) Cann, St. John, P. R., Boyd & Hincken; Americus, Hand, Palermo, J. Henry; Mihville, Reaner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; Covadonga, (Br.,) Henry, Jacksonville, Ynnaga, del Valle & Co.; Allston, Sawyer, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Emma Dean, (Hol.,) Atkinson, Curacao, Theo. Foulke's Son.

Schooners Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. L. Van Kirk, Haly, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; S. A. Green, Kelly, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Elizabeth White, Deacon, Georgetown, S. C., C. H. Pierson; Defiance, Knowlton, Boston, J. V. Haviland; R. Knapp, Sackett, Stamford; G. D. King, Blatchford, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Mary Alice, Perry, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.; Torpedo, McLaughlin, Norfolk, A. Thompson; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloops Emerald, Norton, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington, D. C., 41 hours, with mdse. to Smith, Brown & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Paine, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston 27th inst. with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore.

Bark Aristides, (Hanov.,) Brummerhop, Havre 55 ds., with mdse. and 9 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Came the Southern passage; fore part of passage had strong N. W. gales; latter part strong N. E. winds. March 16, lat 30 36, lon. 72, saw a vessel's spar, with rigging attached, apparently not long in the water. Has had two deaths on the passage.

Bark Vision, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Taganrog Nov. 3, passed Gibraltar Feb. 10, with wool and rags to Holmboe & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Apalachicola 24 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. T. B. Maxwell & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and E. gales; broke tiller, split sails and shipped very large quantities of water, setting adrift everything moveable on deck.

Bark Oceana, (Norw.,) Herlopen, Marseilles Jan. 6, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Ionic, (of Gibraltar,) Woodbury, St. Paul de Loando Jan. 26, with mdse. to master. Is bound to Boston, and put into this port in distress. 20th inst., encountered tremendous gales from E. S. E., which continued 48 hours, during which carried away foretopgallantmast, foretopsailyard, mainyard, mizzen-masthead, wheel and tiller, stove in side of cabin, filling it with water, lost sails, &c., and shifted cargo.

Bark Marietta, (Hamb.,) Hennig, Arecibo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Samanos & Co. March 21, off Cape Hatteras, had a heavy gale from S. S. W. round to N. N. E., in which stove bulwarks and carried away after-house and main rail.

Bark Venus, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Parker, Antwerp Feb. 28, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke& Wendt. Has had very heavy weather to the westward of the Banks.

Bark Talisman, (of Liverpool,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro Feb. 1, with coffee and 2 passengers to J. L. Phipps & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and E gales.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Baltimore, with coal to Bixby & Co.

Brig S. Strout, Wallace, Old Harbor, Jam., 32 ds., with logwood to James Henry. Has been 18 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales. Put into Delaware Breakwater for a harbor during the late N. E. storm.

Brig Aquila, (Ital.,) Corselli, Palermo 52 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 19, with fruit to order.

Brig H. F. Eaton, (of Calais,) Reed, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Chowan, (of Baltimore,) Forbes, Bahia 41 ds., in ballast to Hicks & Bell. Has had a succession of W. and N. W. gales the entire passage. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales. 28th inst., off Cape Henry, saw brig Thomas Owen, bound N. Brig Lapwing sailed Feb. 8, for New-York.

Schr. Ida May, (of Johnsport, Me.,) Drisko, Neuvitas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales. March 22, in a hurricane from W. N. W., lost part of deck-load of molasses and split sails. Same day, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 58, fell in with a schr., hailing from New-York; could not make out her name, apparently throwing cargo overboard; lay by her 20 hours, it blowing so heavy, and a very heavy sea running at the time, could not render her any assistance, and was obliged to bear away from her. 26th, off Hatteras, saw a quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of spars, plank, and a sailor's chest, painted green, &c.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Roby, Nanticoke River, Md., 4 ds., with oysters to master. 30th inst., 4 A. M., collided with schr. Sarah A. Hoffman, and had bow stove in and all her head-gear carried away.

Schr. Sarah A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Pott's Bluff, S. C., March 11, with naval stores to Goldthwait & Overton. 21st inst., experienced a very heavy gale from N. E., in which lost deck-load. 30th, 4 A. M., came into collision with the schr. James H. Hoyt, and received considerable damage, carrying away cutwater and all the head-gear.

Schr. Massachusetts, (of Chatham,) Buck, New-Orleans March 2, with cotton-seed to master. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Bedell, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott. Has had heavy weather; lost billet-head and flying-jib. 22d inst., lat. 35 30, lon. 74 40, Wm. H. Robertson, mate, was washed off the flying-jibboom and lost. Sld. in co. with schr. Bagaduce, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harksen, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton and hides to Murray, Ferris & Co. March 24 and 25, off Hatteras, saw a number of vessels, apparently in distress, but being to leeward, and a heavy gale blowing, could not get near enough to speak them.

Schr. Ottawa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Para 30 ds., with rubber, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Has had heavy weather; lost two jibs and jibboom.

Schr. L. A. Baylis, Baylis, St. Mark's 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edward, Savannah, with mdse. to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Idabella, Weeks, Georgetown, S. C., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Melbourne, Marston, Elizabethport, for Gardiner.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuthill, Fortress Monroe, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Crowell, Gloucester.

Sailed.

Steamships Guiding Star, Columbia, Hammonia, City of Washington, City of Limerick, Erin, Atalanta, Santiago de Cuba, Saragossa, Manhattan, Ariadne, San Salvador, Louisa Moore, Wm. P. Clyde, Gen. McCollum, Francis Wright, Ship Underwriter. Bark Speedwell. Brigs John Sherwood, Beauty.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 30—Arr. steamer George R. Upton, from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30—The pilot-boat Maryland reports arrived: Ship Golconda, from Liberia, with mails and passengers; bark Galatea, Newport, Wales—both for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Bosphorus, Liverpool. Arr. gunboat Monongahela, Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

Eulo—Ital. brig, from Palermo for Baltimore, March 5, lat. 27 09, lon. 52 17.

Ida—brig, from Jamaica for New-York, March 28, lat. 37 11, lon. 76 20.

Pleiades—bark, of New-York, bound E., March 16, lat. 42 42, lon. 51 15.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Escort, Flitner, which arrived 28th, reports having experienced a very heavy gale from the west Feb. 10, in lat. 54 46, lon. 12, in which stove two boats, deck-houses and bulwarks, and lost and split sails.

The schr. Tigris, from Para, arrived 29th, is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30—The steamship Golden Age, for Panama, sailed to-day with $343,000 in treasure, $615,000 of which goes to New-York.

The ship Blue Jacket sailed to-day for Liverpool with 41,200 sacks of wheat.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, March 9, bark Lavinia; brigs Nevis, Clara Bell, Teresita, Mattano; schr. A. D. Scull, all ldg. for New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 251, March 30, 1867.

29, 76, 48, 2, 58, 18, 9, 36, 28, 5, 62, 4, 1.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 252, March 30, 1867.

9, 72, 43, 76, 38, 53, 19, 21, 66, 67, 54, 15, 68.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 175, Mar. 30, 1867.

45, 27, 69, 67, 28, 15, 34, 47, 54, 78, 5, 29, 38.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 176, March 30, 1867.

16, 47, 56, 70, 52, 68, 44, 6, 21, 28, 39, 62, 71.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 59, March 30, 1867.

17, 50, 35, 47, 16, 7, 22, 14, 65, 51, 27.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 50, March 30, 1867.

2, 17, 52, 60, 4, 35, 63, 51, 55, 14, 12, 28, 22.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 69, March 30, 1867.

69, 15, 36, 60, 48, 41, 43, 53, 13, 20, 71.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 54, March 30, 1867.

64, 36, 59, 30, 71, 52, 49, 28, 16, 1, 62, 57, 67.

McINTYRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch Stationery.

AID FOR THE SOUTH

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

have decided to donate

THE ENTIRE PROFITS

ACCRUING FROM

All their Sales

ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867,

AT THEIR STORES,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-STREET;

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-street;

No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, north corner 34th-st.;

No. 299 SPRING-STREET;

No. 205 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord-street;

No. 133 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH;

TO THE

SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

to be disposed of by them in alleviating the sufferings of the destitute inhabitants of the Southern States.

This arrangement will afford to consumers of Teas and Coffees an opportunity of contributing to this most worthy object

WITHOUT COST TO THEMSELVES,

as we shall sell all our goods on the above-named day, as heretofore,

AT CARGO PRICES,

thus making a great saving to the consumer, as well as relieving the distresses of the destitute in the South, as the following price-list will show:

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER, (Green,) $1 25, best $1 50 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-STREET.

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, north corner 34th-st.

No. 299 SPRING-STREET.

No. 205 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.

No. 133 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH.

N. B.—If it should storm on the 2d of April, then the profits of the first fair day will be donated.

1867.

SPRING FASHIONS.

SEE THE NEW EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL.

Also, all the NEW FASHIONABLE SHAPES in the "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," "PARIS TRAIL," and ALL OTHERS of our POPULAR STYLES. The QUESTION SETTLED by the FASHION MAGAZINES in FAVOR of

J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.

ALSO, AT WHOLESALE, by LEADING JOBBERS.

TEAS. COFFEES.

HOTELS,

RESTAURANTS,

FAMILIES,

SAVE 30 TO 75 PER CENT. by purchasing your Tea and Coffee at

THE GREAT UNITED STATES

TEA WAREHOUSE,

No. 30 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF CHURCH-ST., ON THE SAME BLOCK AS THE ASTOR HOUSE.

We have just opened one of the handsomest Tea Stores in the country, and with an ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK of TEAS and COFFEES, are prepared to furnish the public at lower prices than any other house in the trade. We import all our goods, and buyers have to pay but one small profit upon the actual cost of importation.

SEE OUR PRICES, AND GIVE US A CALL:

OOLONG, (BLACK,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1 PER POUND.

MIXED, (GREEN AND BLACK,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1 PER POUND.

YOUNG HYSON, (GREEN,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, $1 25.

IMPERIAL, (GREEN,) 90, $1, $1 25.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (BLACK,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, $1 20.

JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 25 PER POUND.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25, $1 50 PER POUND.

COFFEES.

ST. DOMINGO, IN THE BEAN, GREEN, 20 CENTS PER POUND; ROASTED, 25 CENTS.

RIO, IN THE BEAN, GREEN, 25 CENTS PER POUND; ROASTED, 30 CENTS.

MARACAIBO, IN THE BEAN, GREEN, 33 CENTS PER POUND; ROASTED, 35 CENTS.

JAVA, IN THE BEAN, GREEN, 38 CENTS PER POUND; ROASTED, 40 CENTS.

GROUND COFFEES, 20, 25, 30, 35, BEST 40 CENTS.

Give us a call, and get pure, unadulterated Teas and Coffees direct from the Custom-house, and save 50 to 75 per cent.

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